



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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#### Lines for Advertisers.

The Colonial Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" falls this year on Saturday, April 10.

It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods in the Britains beyond the sea.

Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan: Japanese trade is worth looking after.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.

The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.

We have correspondents there who look after our interests.

Business men should make the most of the alliance.

So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned

The C. & D. of April 10 will be the medium for business.

#### Summary.

The latest store-prices are quoted on p. 365.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NOVELTIES are described (p. 399).

B.Sc. PHARM. has made a Scotch rhymster break into song. It is on p. 367.

FURTHER notes on the treatment of diseases of poultry are printed on p. 392.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS is the latest analytical fad, but it is likely to be dropped (p. 381).

OUR CAPE CORRESPONDENT reports on the condition of trade in South Africa (p. 363).

USEFUL HINTS to retail chemists as to advertising in local newspapers are given on p. 402.

A DELIGHTFUL burlesque of recent newspaper articles on drugging will be found on p. 393.

MR. GLYN-JONES seems to be shaping as the antagonist of Mr. Tocher's university education scheme for pharmacists (p. 372).

THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION has failed in an action at Dundee, where the Sheriff made some quite caustic remarks (p. 380).

QUACK MEDICINES are vexing the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, if we may judge from his speech at Blackburn last week (p. 377).

SOME CORRESPONDENCE in regard to the use of the Royal Arms by unprivileged tradesmen, and remarks on the law of the matter, are printed on p. 387.

THE DISPENSARIES COMMITTEE of the Pharmaceutical Council has submitted an interim report, which shows that matters are in a fairly satisfactory condition (p. 371).

MR. E. J. PARRY communicates some exceptionally interesting analytical details, which show that pure otto of rose is not so rare a commercial article as some people suppose (p. 390).

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL has employed experts to report on the activity of disinfectants in killing pathogenic micro-organisms. An abstract of their report is given on p. 365.

COMPANY-PHARMACY LEGISLATION would be welcomed by a section of the House of Commons this Session. Our Parliamentary representative has gathered some information about the matter (p. 404).

AT A MEETING OF PHARMACISTS in Bloomsbury Square on Tuesday, it was resolved to institute a memorial to the late Mr. W. Martindale. We report the meeting on p. 373, and make some suggestions on p. 387.

OUR OBITUARY COLUMNS are heavy this week, and include the names of Messrs. J. Booth (Tiverton), E. Brown (Leeds), T. Cochran (Falkirk), R. Cresswell and E. A. Kirby, M.D. (London). See p. 404.

THE manufacturers of vaseline have appealed against the Lower Court decision to remove the word "Vaseline" from the Trade-marks Register. Other important cases are reported in our Legal section, beginning p. 378.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SEASON, so far as resumed business is concerned, is now commencing. "Photographic Camerist" contributes useful notes (p. 395), and some novelties are described by "Our Town Traveller" (p. 397).

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, J.P., L.C.C., has been co-opted a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, in succession to the late Mr. Martindale (p. 370). A timely sketch portrait by Mr. Reynolds, with appropriate verses, appears on p. 334.

CORONER BRAXTON HICKS declares that he will speak out in regard to the use of proprietary medicines. Winslow's syrup is the last subject of attack. He has also succeeded in persuading a jury to change a verdict of death from misadventure to suicide (p. 365).

MR. DOBBS has had a liberal hearing before the Newcastle Magistrates, but his forensic entanglements did not prevent them fining a firm of florists, under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, for the sale of a nicotine insecticide. The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society was the prosecutor (p. 381).

THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS have again been dull and uninteresting, with few changes in value. The reported completion of the monopoly in Japanese camphor has led to an advance in crude, and refined will probably follow. Quinine has slightly improved. Higher prices are asked for liquorice-root, ergot, and gamboge. Sulphate of ammonia and benzols are tending downwards. The drug auctions are reported on p. 412.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The Guardians of Poplar Union invite tenders by March 14 for the annual supply of drugs.

The Deal authorities are not to appeal in the beeswax-case, reported in the *C. & D.* of February 22.

The Inland Revenue authorities have been very active in Bristol and district, and many cases of liable labels have been dropped upon.

The East Ham School Board has accepted the tender of Mr. Knights Dack, chemist, 93 Plashet Grove, East Ham, for the supply of disinfectants.

Messrs. Sturton Brothers, chemists, Cambridge, have received the contract of the Chesterton Board of Guardians for the supply of quinine and cod-liver oil.

Mr. Otto Hehnor, the public analyst for the Isle of Wight, reports that of twenty-five samples submitted to him in the last quarter of 1901, all but one (milk) were genuine.

At the jubilee celebrations at Owens College, Manchester, on March 12, Dr. Oliver Lodge, Professor Lapworth, and Dr. W. A. Tilley are to receive the honorary degree of D.Sc.

The Drouet Institute is the subject of a special article in this week's *Truth* which chemists and druggists, who are asked regarding the Drouet treatment for deafness should refer to.

Mr. Seyler, the Glamorgan county analyst, examined last quarter samples of Friar's balsam, camphorated oil, spirit of nitre, paregoric, cream of tartar, and Gregory's powder, all of which were genuine.

At the welcome given to Dr. Gore, the new Bishop of Worcester, at the Council House on February 27, there were observed many pharmacists, amongst them Mr. J. Freeman, of Birmingham.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. William Owen Jones, chemist and druggist, Much Wenlock (Salop) should send them into Messrs. Lawton Warnes & Sons, solicitors, Eye, Suffolk, by March 25.

On Friday, February 28, the students of the Imperial College of Pharmacy, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Davis, visited the Mint, and saw not only the process of "making money" from its inception, but the striking of the African and Coronation medals in silver.

A public meeting was held at Birkenhead on February 25 to protest against the action of the Birkenhead Coroner in refusing to accept a death-certificate from Mr. Arthur Pleavin, M.D., U.S.A., who has practised in Birkenhead for eighteen years.

On March 1, Mr. W. Daybell, an assistant in the shop of Mr. William Fletcher, chemist and druggist, Bath Street, Ilkeston, was opening a bottle of acid when a quantity flew in his face. Oil was immediately applied, and it is believed that this prompt action prevented any serious results.

To commemorate the acquisition of the Coliseum, Leeds, for business-purposes, Taylors' Drug Company (Limited) on March 1 entertained a large number of their customers to a musical evening. During the proceedings a collection was made on behalf of the medical charities of the city, 74 being realised.

A large store of honey has been discovered in the roof of Strawberry Hall, at Tydd St. Mary. Two swarms of bees had hived there for sixteen years, and the proprietor several times offered the honey to anyone who would shift the bees and make the roof good again. This task has been accomplished by a builder, who removed 280 lbs. of honey.

### Football.

Metros v. Square.—This match, the last of the competition for the inter-pharmacy cup, was played on March 1 at

Shepherd's Bush, and aroused keen interest. The first half closed without either side scoring, but in the second half the Metros made a spurt, and won by four goals to nil.

### The New Broom's Sweepings.

The public analyst for the City of London (Dr. F. Teedy) in his latest report states that during the last three months 518 samples of food and drugs were purchased under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 39 cases were reported against. Milk continues to be one of the chief articles of food adulterated, while in several cases so-called butter has been found to be pure margarine. In one sample of almond oil there was 100 per cent. of oil other than almond. Two samples of mercury-ointment were discovered to be adulterated to the extent of 70 and 60 per cent. respectively. The public analyst recommends a continuance of energetic measures against offenders, with a view to a further reduction of the percentage of adulteration in the City.

### Disinfecting experiments by the London County Council.

At the weekly meeting of the L.C.C. on Tuesday, Drs. Klein, Houston, and Gordon reported that, with a view to ascertaining the value of various disinfectants under the ordinary conditions of their use in dwelling-houses, they had experimented with carbolic acid, permanganate of soda, bleaching-powder, corrosive sublimate, formalin, and sulphurous-acid gas. Seven kinds of microbes were experimented with, organisms representative of enteric fever, diphtheria, cholera, and tuberculosis being included. Four different sorts of material, in ordinary practice requiring to be disinfected—namely, cloth, unvarnished or unpainted wood, linen, and wall-paper—were chosen. To them, microbes, distributed in broth, in milk, or in melted gelatin, were liberally applied, and the charged materials were then exposed to the various disinfectants. It was found that both the gaseous disinfectants, formalin and sulphurous acid, failed in the case of wood and cloth charged with spores. In one experiment even the little-resistant bacillus typhosus, exposed on wood or cloth, was not destroyed by formalin, but the reporters raise the question as to whether the result was due to some fault in the experiment. This organism was, however, destroyed under like circumstances by sulphurous acid. Formalin vapour, on the other hand, showed to greater advantage than sulphurous acid in the case of tubercular sputum dried on linen and paper. As regards fluid disinfectants, corrosive sublimate, 1 in 1,000, with twenty-four hours' exposure, destroyed all microbes, including the spores of anthrax and the tubercle bacilli; carbolic acid in 5-per-cent. solution, with twenty-four hours' exposure, failed to destroy anthrax-spores, but was efficacious for all others. In the case of Condy's fluid, one teaspoonful to a pint with twenty-four hours' exposure gave a negative result; when used in five times that strength it was still practically of negative value; bleaching-powder, generally speaking, only destroyed the less-resistant forms of microbes, though in the case of anthrax-spores on paper and on linen this material proved more effective than carbolic acid. The bacillus diphtheriae was killed by formalin and sulphur dioxide. The vibrio of cholera was in each experiment destroyed by all the disinfectants except Condy's fluid and bleaching-powder. The bacilli pyocyaneus and staphylococcus aureus were acted upon in much the same way. Anthrax-spores were only destroyed with certainty by perchloride of mercury. For tubercle bacilli, carbolic acid and perchloride of mercury were the only disinfectants efficacious on each occasion.

### Birmingham Notes.

The Birmingham General Dispensary report records a deficit, for the first time, on the year's accounts of 2034.

A largely growing district with no chemist is a novelty in this age of competition and overcrowding. Such, however, may be seen in the healthy residential district of Northfield.

The Birmingham Skin Hospital authorities have purchased an expensive electrical apparatus for the treatment of skin-diseases, and have equipped the hospital for the treatment of lupus, cancer of the skin, and kindred complaints. The



x-rays and the Finsen apparatus have been worked with gratifying effect.

A lady friend, in response to a knock at the front door, found a young well-dressed lady offering boxes of "So-and-So's" tooth-powder, 1s. per box, and 2s. 6d. for three. In order to get rid of her visitor the housewife said she would purchase some when her stock was finished, but was promptly told that it could not be obtained at the shops, but only through the caller.

A Starchley resident complains in the local press that, in answer to an advertisement promising large gains in one's spare time, his stamped envelope came back with a demand for 1s. In reply to the sum sent he received three recipes—one for a "whisker stimulant," the second for an "infallible cure of corns and warts," and the third for a laundry-glaze secret. He was to advertise them in the local press and sell the recipes.

Under the title of "Eau de Birmingham," an inspired article appeared in the *Mail* of Monday, in which it was shown to complete satisfaction that perfume is a disease-preventative. Mr. Barnett (of the firm of Barnett & Co., Bristol Street), in an interview stated that the greater part of eau de Cologne is made in this country from spirit produced in Norway, and the bottles are of French origin, the public being satisfied if the label has a foreign appearance.

The Birmingham General Dispensary Committee announce that they are prepared to receive a limited number of pupils at their various establishments (Union Street, Highgate, and Ladywood, &c.) for instruction in dispensing. Candidates must have passed a preliminary examination acceptable by the Pharmaceutical Society, before entering upon their three-years' term of service. Premium 30*l.* Small salary after the first year's service. This is not an advertisement, but is printed to show the tendency of the times.

At the last Chemical Club meeting, Dr. Price, of the Chemical Department, University, discoursed upon some new facts about peroxide of hydrogen. He had some of great purity, strength 30 per cent., from Merck, which cost 2*l.* 10*s.* per kilo., by weight or 100 volumes. With it he had determined the action of colloidal solutions of metals in the presence of acids and alkalies. A solution of colloidal-platinum iodide was shown containing 3 milligrammes of metal to 30 c.c. of water. It has a dark-brown colour, and is produced by the action of the electric arc under water containing platinum chloride. It seems to possess bactericidal power in the presence of hydrogen peroxide.

#### Store-prices.

Amongst the alterations in the price-circular of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) for March we note that invalid bovril (2 oz. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 4 oz. 2*s.*) and 3-gr. quinine-tablets (1*s.* 8*d.* per bottle of 100) have been added to stock. The prices advanced include:—

Bynin, from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; Byno-hypophosphites, from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; A. & H. cod liver oil, from 1*s.* 11*d.*, and 3*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* 10*d.*; eucalyptus oil (Kangaroo brand), from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per bottle; Coleby's expectorant balsam, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per bottle; Allenbury feeders, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* each; A. & H. malted food (No. 3), from 9½*d.* and 1*s.* 7*d.* to 10*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* per tin; gutta-percha tissue, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per oz.; tabellæ saccharinæ (A & H), from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per bottle; St. Jacobs oil, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per bottle; Boehm's soaps, from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per box; tonga, from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per bottle; vapo-cresoline, from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per bottle; vinolia Premier dentifrice, from 3½*d.* and 6*d.* to 4*d.* and 8*d.* per box.

The Army and Navy Stores' Circular for this month does not show any alterations in prices that have not already been noted. Fell's patent automatic disinfectant (2*s.* 3*d.*) and the Stormont Murphy curative chest-protectors (single 2*s.* 1*d.*, double 3*s.* 6*d.*, and large 5*s.* 3*d.* each) are among the recent additions.

#### The Crown Colonies at the Imperial Institute.

Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, presided on Tuesday afternoon at the first of a series of six lectures and demonstrations which are being given at the Institute by

Mr. R. Hedger Wallace, formerly of the Victorian Agricultural Department, on "The Commercial Products and Agricultural Resources of the Crown Colonies." In his introductory remarks the Chairman stated that the Institute contains magnificent collections of products, illustrative of the natural resources of the colonies, and it is hoped that by lectures and demonstrations such as these the interest and utility of the collections to the general public will be much increased. Following each lecture Mr. Wallace intends to give a demonstration in the particular court containing the products of the colony described.

#### A Pencil Through a Boy's Head.

An extraordinary affair is reported from Carmarthen. About three and a half years ago a lad named Philip Reynold Daniel whilst at school commenced to tickle his right ear with a small bit of lead pencil, which slipped from his fingers and entered the organ. The boy became alarmed, and in endeavouring to extract the pencil pushed it completely out of sight. He was sent first to one doctor and then another, both of whom pool-pooled the idea of a lead pencil being lodged in the boy's cranium. Serious developments ensued, the boy became quite deaf in the right ear, and twelve months afterwards one side of his nose became choked. Then the right ear seemed to improve, and irritation commenced in the left ear. Six weeks ago the pain became so excruciating that the boy consulted his uncle, Mr. P. R. Lewis, chemist, who advised the mother to poultice the ear two or three times a day. Last Friday the boy felt something near the orifice of his left ear, and immediately went to his uncle, who, with the aid of a small electric lamp, extracted the two halves of a bit of lead pencil ¾ inch long. There was, however, no sign of the lead itself. Another poultice was applied, with the result that the lead also came into sight and was extracted.

#### Hicks on Winslow.

Coroner Braxton Hicks held an inquest last week regarding the death of Alice Thurley, aged 19 months, the daughter of a licensed victualler. The little one had been ailing, and her mother gave her Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup and Steedman's powders. By the time Dr. Yeo was called in the baby had died in a fit, and the doctor stated in evidence that death was due to heart failure, brought on by acute pneumonia. He considered morphine a bad thing to give a child in that condition. Before this the mother gave evidence, and while doing so the Coroner (who had sent his officer to a chemist to borrow a bottle of Winslow's syrup) made a running and very free commentary upon the label and circular, and told the jury that the syrup contained morphine, and had to be labelled "Poison," but this was done in small letters which could hardly be seen. The Coroner then read the directions for administering the medicine, and said if anyone ever took the trouble to read all this through they would see it was "all rot." Turning to the witness, the Coroner said he did not blame her, but the people who advised her to use the syrup. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, and added that they thought these medicines which contained poison should be marked in red ink. The Coroner said he would keep pegging away about medicines of that sort till something was done. He saw a member of the Press present, and he hoped he would have pluck enough to put it in the paper, and that the paper would have pluck enough to insert it.

#### The Unfeeling Coroner.

At Lambeth on March 3, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry with reference to the death of Isabella Swinton Guthrie, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital from the effects of poison. Mrs. Lena Spurgeon, wife of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, said Miss Guthrie was her cousin. She lived with witness, who on February 26 found her lying across her bed dressed and quite unconscious. She observed a bottle of vapo-cresoline freshly uncorked, with a corkscrew beside it. The bottle was labelled "Vapo-cresoline. Caution: Poison if taken internally." The substance was intended for use as vapour in cases of whooping-cough and other infectious complaints and was prepared in New York. The witness was not aware that her cousin possessed such a thing, and she certainly had

no use for it. She was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she died the next day. Mr. T. W. Paterson, house physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, said that the *post-mortem* examination revealed considerable recent irritation of the trachea, which was compatible with the inhalation of vapour of cresoline. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure. The Coroner: Is that the verdict of you all, gentlemen? Do you think anybody could have taken so much of this by mistake? It is not a question of sentiment; you must restrain your sympathy with the relatives, for you are in a Court of law. The jury then returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

#### Wants Rousing.

A Leeds chemist complains of the lack of energy on the part of the Leeds Chemists' Association. "They appear," he says, "to be in a chronic state of somnolence." With the exception of "high tea" on one occasion last autumn, he declares that the members have never foregathered on any single occasion. It cannot be, he thinks, that they are so absorbed in amassing fortunes that they are unable to give an occasional evening to social indulgence. Rather, he suggests, is it "a morbid and reclusive condition" which has seized upon them. He points out that Dewsbury, Halifax, Bradford, and Huddersfield have all done something in the direction of social intercourse, and asks why Leeds, by far the most important centre of them all, should be so lackadaisical in the matter.

#### A Chemist's Death.

An inquest was held on March 4, at Halifax, on the body of Mr. Thos. Topham chemist and druggist. The widow said he had been in the habit of taking chloral for sleeplessness. On the day preceding his death he made up some prescriptions, but seemed easily excited and fainted, and witness gave him some quinine. He retired to rest as usual that night, and dosed off eventually to sleep. She was awakened by his stertorous breathing, and sent for Dr. Oakley, but her husband died before the doctor arrived. Dr. Oakley said he was first called in to the deceased on January 16. He was then suffering from poisoning by morphia and chloralhydrate. It took him ten hours to bring deceased round, and he attended him from that time until his death. His vitality had got very low. When witness reached deceased's house on March 2 he found that deceased had been dead a few minutes. His hands were clenched, his head thrown back, and the body quite rigid. He had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found a quantity of bitter fluid in the stomach. The appearances all pointed to strychnine-poisoning, but he could find no distinct traces of the strychnine in the stomach. He thought strychnine was taken in solution. The jury found that the deceased died from strychnine-poisoning, but as to how or by whom it was administered there was no evidence to show.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report nine fatalities from poisoning have been recorded. Carbolic acid was taken by a Merthyr girl, and also by a Preston woman, with fatal results. A Manchester woman died from an overdose of chlorodyne—a sedative she had been in the habit of taking regularly. Dr. Nield Cooper, of Accrington, died from an overdose of laudanum, following a drinking-bout; while a "medical assistant," named Davies, poisoned himself at Somers Town by an overdose of morphia. The strychnine poisoning of Mr. Topham is alluded to above. Inquests have been held at Preston and at Cramlington on children who have died after eating sweets. In each case the *post-mortems* revealed considerable irritation of the stomach and the absence of ptomaines. At Preston the jury recommended the abolition of the sale of tin-ware in confectionery. A Liverpool report reaches us announcing the death of the Rev. Alexander McKinney, formerly vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool, who destroyed himself by an overdose of cream of tartar (!), of which he was particularly fond.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Business Change.

Mr. J. Corcoran, registered druggist, has opened a retail drug-store at Aungier Street, Dublin.

#### Why should Ireland Wait?

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., Dublin, has written to the *Irish Times* an urgent appeal for a consumptive sanatorium in the city. In England, he says, every enlightened municipality is dealing with the phthisis problem, and it is the plain duty of the Dublin Corporation to erect such a sanatorium now that there is ground to be had practically free of charge.

#### Doctor's Downfall.

At the Longford Assizes on March 5, Judge Fitzgibbon sentenced Dr. John Flanagan, late dispensary doctor of Ballinalee, to twelve months' imprisonment for throwing nitric acid on his servant-boy in November last. The four months the prisoner had spent in gaol are to be deducted, and the judge held out hopes that if the injured boy were compensated the sentence would be substantially reduced.

#### Herbal Medicines.

A case against three members of the "Lillian American Herbal Association," who are charged with obtaining money under false pretences, occupied the Magistrate of the Ennis Petty Sessions Court for several days last week. Witnesses gave evidence of having been supplied with medicine by either George, Emily, or Mahel Lillian, and a police-witness said he found quite a dispensary at the rooms occupied by the prisoners at the Imperial Hotel, Galway. A fee-book was also found, showing that money had flowed freely into the Lillian coffers. Dr. George Harris, surgeon of the County Infirmary, Ennis, said he sold a number of the bottles found among the Lillian effects, and they all contained poisons, and should only be dispensed by properly licensed persons. One of the cough-mixtures contained poison in small quantity. Some of the bottles bore the label of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast; and one that of Kiloh & Co., Cork. The Magistrate returned the prisoners for trial to the Assizes.

#### Contracts Open.

The following Boards of Guardians invite tenders for medicines and medicinal and surgical appliances:—North Dublin (workhouse, auxiliaries, and dispensaries), March 19; Dunshaughlin (workhouse and several dispensaries), March 11; Killeel (workhouse and several dispensaries), March 10.

#### Laudanum in Ireland.

At the meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians on March 1, Dr. Moore said that he was never in any community in which the people used laudanum and poisoned children as they did there. He had endeavoured to discourage the practice, which he regarded as a curse to the district. Mrs. Greer (Guardian) asked why laudanum was not sold as a poison in this country, as it was in Scotland? She was standing at a chemist's counter when a child of tender years came in to purchase the drug. She asked the chemist why he sold laudanum to a child, and his reply was that if he refused to do so he would turn away four hundred customers a year. Dr. Moore said that the children of Lurgan district were starved by laudanum-drugging in two ways. It starved children by keeping them sleepy, when they required less food, and it starved them by preventing digestion. This chronic evil contributed to the smallness of stature which they saw around them every day, and he had always felt strongly on the subject. The Guardians took no action in the matter.

COLOUR TESTS.—"That white cow," said the waggish farmer, "is the one that gives milk." "Ah!" exclaimed the city girl, "and those brown ones, I suppose, give Bovril!"

FAITH.—Towne: "Do I understand you to say that Spencer's case was really a faith cure?" Browne: "Yes; you see the doctor and the druggist both trusted him."



## Scotch News.

### Glasgow Notes.

The correspondence on "The Doctor's Shop" article continues somewhat languidly.

An English traveller who is new to Scotland complains that the medicos North of the Tweed are much smarter business men than their English brethren. He is surprised to find that the Scotch men higgie about prices, and ascribes this to so many of them being shopkeepers.

Mr. Tocher's scheme for the university training of students of pharmacy, if not received with any great enthusiasm in local circles, has not excited active opposition. Those who are hunting in vain for apprentices fear that the adoption of the scheme would make that species of game even scarcer than it is now. But the prevailing disposition is to give Mr. Tocher's weighty proposals the careful and critical consideration which they undoubtedly deserve.

At a meeting of licentiates of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow held on February 27, to discuss the action of the General Medical Council in issuing the recent edict regarding the sale of scheduled poisons, Dr. L. Burgess, who presided, said it was the kind of thing that was done by trades-unions and American trusts. It practically made it so dangerous for them that a few had got rid of their shops, and more would be very glad to do so. Chemists were by no means inclined to stop prescribing; they said they had a right to do so. Equally the licentiates at present had the right to dispense. Why should they be interfered with by the chemists trying to get a law to prevent their prescribing? He affirmed that all that is required in the ordinary doctor's dispensing could be learned in a fortnight. It was resolved that the action of the Council was a serious infringement of the rights in pharmacy held by licentiates under their diploma, and that steps be taken to represent to the General Medical Council the effects of the edict upon the medical practice of the Glasgow district, and to defend the system of open surgeries. Some very unkindly things were said at the meeting regarding the Pharmaceutical Society.

### Turpentine in Veterinary Practice.

At a meeting of the Scottish Metropolitan Veterinary Medical Society held in Edinburgh on February 23, Mr. Andrew Boyd, Melrose, read a paper on "Turpentine as an Antiseptic," in the course of which he stated that turpentine was one of the best antiseptics, especially in cases of parturition. Turpentine was not only a splendid antiseptic, but was stimulating and healing. He recommended a mixture of 5 oz. of turpentine, 1½ oz. of chloroform, and 1 quart of olive or salad oil for general use. Professor Duff-Dunbar, of New Veterinary College, then read some notes on the administration of styptics and medicines for the arrestment of bleeding.

### Not Enamoured.

Mr. Tocher's suggestion for a pharmaceutical degree does not seem to have been universally accepted. "One who was present at the meeting" thus poetically warbles:—

We're all keen on education  
Pharmaceutical, you know,  
And but for procrastination  
We'd have had it long ago;  
It's been mooted (and hooted) for many a year,  
But at last it has come to stay.  
With a triennial 'varsity course, so I hear,  
Ev'ry chemist who goes for it may  
Take a B.Sc.

### Chorus:

Now, boys! less of that noise!  
We're in dead earnest, I tell you, now.  
People there are who'll be sure to scoff; sneer and cough;  
say it's "off."  
My word! won't we be heard  
When we're profess'nal men.  
B.Sc.—you and me,  
Life will be worth living then.

We turned up on Friday morning.  
(What an era-marking day!)  
We all thought the day was dawning  
For good trade and better pay.  
'Twas a well-thought-out, well brought-out, sober scheme.  
Our hearts in our breasts beat high.  
Things may not just be what they oftentimes seem,  
So we might in the sweet by the bye  
All be B.Sc.

Chorus.

After lunch we talked it over,  
But the point most speaker's missed.  
There are some who live in clover,  
And forget the pharmacist.  
Whatever we please (high degrees), can't quite thrive  
By *Science* and *Culture*, I say?  
Nine-tenths must be *tradesmen*, to keep them alive,  
And will be for many a day  
E'en though B.Sc.

### Chorus:

Well meant, very well meant,  
Jolly good thing for the few who win.  
All very fine for the men with tin—  
Three years in, takes some tin.  
Why, now, make such a row?  
Minor's enough for me.  
I, for one (and not I alone)  
Am not struck with that B.Sc.

Our contributor's sentiments are more pertinent than his rhythm. It is stated that the whole number of men and women who could possibly take up the curriculum would not give the four Universities sixty more students per annum.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE is announced for Friday March 7, at the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, organised by the Association of Pharmacy Students in aid of the Society's funds. The names of Sarah Bernhardt, Réjane, Paul Mounet, and a number of other leading artists are down on the attractive programme.

THE PATENT-MEDICINE TRADE.—The Pharmacie Centrale de France, which is one of the leading firms of French wholesale chemists, announces that from March 15 next it will debit all specialities (patent medicines) at net prices. The reason for this is, that of late years so many makers of specialities here have modified their prices and conditions of sale by introducing combinations for refunding premiums or by system of tickets. The Pharmacie Centrale undertakes to collect the premiums for their customers.

THE CARNOT AND CHRIS FAMILIES will (as reported in the *C. & D.* some weeks ago) shortly become more closely united, as M. Chris, jun., is to wed Mlle. Cunisset Carnot. M. Chris is the brother of Mme. Ernest and François Carnot, so that the future Mme. Chris will become her uncle's sister-in-law, and her husband will become his brother-in-law's nephew. His sisters will also become their brother's aunts. The Chris family are largely connected with the essential-oil and perfumery industry at Grasse.

FORK-SWALLOWING.—An interesting operation was performed at Limoges on Tuesday of last week, when a fork was removed from the stomach of a travelling pedlar. According to the *Temps*, the patient, who suffered from a disease of the larynx, was recommended to scratch the interior of the throat for it. He used a fork for the purpose, and inadvertently swallowed it. He at once went to the hospital, where it was ascertained by the radioscope that the fork was in his stomach point upwards. Dr. Chénienx, Director of the School of Medicine at Limoges, performed the operation, which only took a few minutes, and the patient is going on well.

RESPONSIBILITY OF REGISTRY OFFICES.—A case of some public interest has just been decided in Paris in connection with the engagement of servants. A dentist engaged a housemaid through the intermediary of a registry office. The girl was supplied with what is known as excellent

references, and entered on her duties in due course, but only to disappear two days later, after having "annexed" everything she could lay hands on, including a certain amount of gold used for dental purposes. The dentist thereupon sued the proprietor of the registry office for the loss sustained, and has been accorded 5,000*fr.* (200*l.*) as damages. The judgment sets forth that as registry offices enjoy a privilege or monopoly in France, they ought to make some investigation regarding the servants for whom they seek situations. Had this precaution been taken in the present instance, the fraudulent nature of the certificates would have been at once apparent.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LILLE is announced to open in May next, and to last five months. It is under the patronage of the Municipality of the town, and will be divided into four principal sections—*i.e.*, commerce, industry, science, and fine arts. These will be divided into eighteen groups. Industrial chemistry is No. 14, and comprises "Materials and processes of the Chemical Arts"; "Chemical, pharmaceutical, and veterinary products"; "Perfumery, essences, soaps, and dentifrices"; also other less direct branches of the chemical trade. The usual awards of medals and diplomas will be made. The Committee of Honour of the Exhibition includes Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille; M. Duclaux, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris; M. Combeval, Doyen of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Lille, and the President of the Syndicat of Pharmacists of the North of France. Lille has a claim to being the largest industrial centre of France.

VICTOR HUGO EMBROCATION.—The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo has led to the publication of a number of anecdotes in connection with the great poet, and the following has its origin in Marseilles. A chemist of that town obtained from Victor Hugo permission to make use of his name for an embrocation, and the labels and bottles were already ordered when he found that a competitor was preparing a similar preparation under the poet's name. Legal proceedings were commenced, but things came to a deadlock as the competitor had also in his possession a letter authorising him to use Hugo's name. As they could not arrive at an understanding the two chemists decided to go to Paris in order to get him to act the rôle of Solomon. The poet received them courteously, and questioned the rival chemists narrowly. Finally he turned to one and said, "You must make an embrocation for human beings"; and then to the other, "You must make one for animals." It is only fair to add that neither preparation appears to be known at the present day.

## South African News.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathews & Co., of Cape Town, have acquired the business at Claremont lately carried on by Mr. F. W. C. Thomas.

MR. D. H. DAVIES has landed at the Cape to take up his duties as representative of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, in succession to Mr. R. A. Richardson, who has retired.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL, SONS & Co., of Cape Town, have given up their business in that city. Messrs. W. H. Lear & Co., of Cape Town, will in future act as that firm's indent agents in South Africa.

STORE THEFTS.—The pharmacists and wholesale houses at the Cape are martyrs to shop-lifters and thieves, and while it is very rarely that the shop-lifter is caught, now and again the store-thief finds himself in charge for robbing his employer or inciting others to do so. On February 9 a European named Felix Bean was before Mr. W. D. Lotter, A.R.M., Cape Town, on a charge of stealing razors, which he sold to one Samuel Hermann, a second-hand dealer, for 2*s.* each. The wholesale price of the razors proved to be 5*s.* 6*d.* The accused pleaded guilty, and told the Magistrate that they were the property of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., in whose employ he had been as a mill-assistant. Mr. D. K. Petersen said the prisoner was a very good man, and he felt very sorry for him. His firm carried razors like those pro-

duced in stock, but of course he could not identify them. A fine of 2*l.*, with the alternative of fourteen days with hard labour, was imposed.

A WATER-FAMINE.—The question of water-supply is now serious in Cape Town, writes our correspondent, under date February 12, and there seems to be no prospect of rain. In the city itself sea-water is being supplied to the populace for culinary purposes from the street hydrants, while the manufacturing and photographic departments of the wholesale drug-houses and pharmacies are at a standstill for want of water. Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., with characteristic energy, have commenced boring operations underneath their headquarters in Adderley Street, and will overcome the difficulty that way. The contract is 2*l.* 10*s.* per foot till water is found. The breweries in Cape Town are not so fortunate as their neighbours in the more immediate suburbs, who own springs and other sources of supply of their own and are inconvenienced in consequence. Unless rain falls shortly they will require to take drastic measures to find the necessary liquid to keep their businesses going.

TRANSVAAL BUSINESS.—The return of the refugees to the Rand will give an impetus to trade there, but the benefit to be derived therefrom goes at present mainly to Natal, as it is through Durban that importations are taking place in the first instance, while the more immediate needs of Johannesburg druggists are filled either by the local wholesale houses or those in Natal. Bloemfontein demands, which pass through the Cape Colony, have been heavy of late, and some good shipments of druggists' supplies have been made from both Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, but large consignments are still stored at the coast waiting the necessary permit to forward. The additional calls on coast houses, coupled with increased facilities of transport with other colonial centres, are all very welcome, since they show that events are now moving in the right direction, however slowly, and that a continued improvement may reasonably be looked for.

TRANSVAAL CUSTOMS RETURNS.—The Director of Customs, Pretoria, has favoured us with statistics showing the value of the following goods imported into the Transvaal for the quarter ending December 31, 1901:—

	£		£
Acetic acid and vinegar	1,035	Oil:—	
Apothecaryware:—		Castor... ..	632
Chemicals ... ..	26,274	Cocanut ... ..	169
Cyanide potassium ...	3,659	Lard ... ..	368
Quicksilver ... ..	840	Lamp ... ..	6,358
Sulphuric acid ... ..	104	Linseed ... ..	838
Acids (other kinds) ...	583	Machine ... ..	4,184
Confectionery ... ..	12,969	Sweet ... ..	1,410
Glass:—		Other kinds ... ..	594
Bottles ... ..	2,412	Sheep dip ... ..	252
Other kinds ... ..	3,471	Soap:—	
Honey ... ..	493	Common ... ..	9,224
Hops ... ..	3,361	Perfumed and toilet	3,843
Mineral waters ... ..	474	Spirit (perfumed) ...	2,907
		Turpentine ... ..	572

The above returns do not include Government or other free importations known as "public stores." [Compare with statistics in our issue of January 25, p. 160.]

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—Whatever opinion the drug and allied export trades at home entertain as a whole regarding the situation in general and the immediate possibilities of trade in South Africa, there can be little doubt, says our correspondent, that the year opens with increased business facilities, and that a considerable improvement has taken place all round. Preparations go to show that a gradual resumption of trade relations between the five states comprising British South Africa may be looked forward to with confidence. The best indications of this fact is the slow but sure up-grade of wholesale trade at coast centres, those connected with the drug-trade having no cause to complain as to the volume of business coming their way, but the perplexity of forwarding arrangements both by sea and land continues, despite the efforts of the transport companies and merchants. It should not be understood from this that the whole country is rapidly approaching normal conditions, for such is not by any means the case. Those who should know declare that the war may go on for an indefinite period yet. From past experience it would be better, perhaps, to keep such a possibility well in mind, as hitherto the disregard of hard facts, together with the



raising of false hopes, brought retribution in the shape of bitter disappointments to the home exporter and South African importer alike. The change for the better in the Cape Colony has been in evidence since the Cape Government took the defence of its borders and the administration of martial law into its own hands. The Colonial Government is at least practical, and some impossible personages who held equally impossible appointments have had to find other means of occupying their time since the new order of things. I do not suppose that there is a merchant of any standing in Cape Town—certainly not in the drug-trade—who is not anxiously awaiting the time, war finished or not, when the Cape Government will again take full charge of colonial affairs, as it has been very evident that the average British officer fails signally to appreciate the business man and the position in which he is placed, and what the business man thinks of the lack of consideration extended would not look well in print.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

**DANISH PHARMACOPŒIA.**—A new edition of this work is now being prepared.

**THE GERMAN APOTHEKER VEREIN** (Pharmaceutical Society) has now 3,334 ordinary, 21 extraordinary, 15 honorary, and 3 corresponding members.

**NEW BOTANICAL GARDENS** at Dahlen, near Berlin, are to be opened in June, 1904. The Curator (Privy Councillor Engler) is taking up his residence there in April of this year.

**DUTCH WOMEN IN PHARMACY.**—A meeting of women pharmaceutical assistants was recently held at Amsterdam for the purpose of discussing the formation of a union of their own, but the Dutch Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association want the ladies to throw in their lot with them—naturally.

**APPRECIATION.**—The pharmacists of the province of Barcelona have placed in the new meeting-room of the College of Pharmacists of that town a commemorative plate in honour of Dr. Angelo Pulido y Fernandez, the Director-general of the Board of Health, who has done much towards bettering the condition of pharmacy in Spain.

**IMITATION OF BRITISH TRADE-MARKS.**—Instances have been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade of effective assistance recently rendered by British consuls to importers of British goods into Turkey and China, the trade-marks on which were being imitated. As the imitation of British trade-marks is a common practice, the Board call the attention of manufacturers to the desirability of bringing cases of this kind to the notice of the consuls, who are always prepared to help with their advice, backed by action, if necessary.

**PUMICE-STONE INDUSTRY IN ITALY.**—There are about 200 pumice-stone quarries in the north-west part of the island of Lipari, but most of them are worked only from May to October, quite two-thirds being idle during the winter months. At the time of the greatest activity 800 workmen are employed, including 100 women. The pumice stone is sold to merchants who sort it, according to colour, weight and size, and then send it to Lipari, where it is cleaned and polished for market. There are fifteen grades of pumice stone recognised in the market.

**BELGIAN TARIFF ALTERATIONS.**—A Belgian decree has been issued exempting certain essences and essential oils from customs duty on importation into Belgium. The following are included in the list:—Vegetable essences of the natural essential oils of bitter almonds, bergamot, cananga (ylang-ylang), lemons and their varieties, geranium, orris, jasmine, lemongrass, orange and its varieties, marjoram, sandalwood, sassafras, tuberose, and saffron, and perfumed unguents imported in receptacles of at least 10 kilos.

**BRAZIL IMPORTS ANALYSED.**—The Board of Trade are informed that under a clause in the Brazilian Budget Law for the present year, all imported beverages and foodstuffs, without exception, must before clearance through the Customs be officially analysed. All such goods found to contain ingredients likely to be injurious to health—e.g.,

boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of inferior quality, and sulphuric and other free mineral acids, &c.—in whatever quantity, will be condemned, the consignees being required to re-export the goods or submit to their destruction by the authorities. In addition, when re-exportation is not effected, the consignee will be fined. The operation of this enactment has already led to the condemnation of consignments of spirits and aerated waters, as well as foodstuffs.

**A COMMERCIAL BUREAU WANTED.**—East Indian journals are taking up the cry for the establishment of a Commercial Department in connection with the Government. A writer in *Capital* states that "Even Russia is getting ahead of us in this matter. At St. Petersburg an Information Bureau of Trade and Commerce with Eastern Asia has been called into existence, and its branch establishments will be in Calcutta, Bombay, and other Indian ports immediately. The Russian Government are determined to give every assistance in their power to their own import and export merchants to extend their foreign trade on larger and more concerted lines than has hitherto been possible."

**WHOLESALE PERFUMERS MEET.**—The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States held its annual meeting in New York this month, when Mr. James E. Davis, of Detroit (President), furnished a report on the progress of the last year and the present conditions of business. Reports were also made by various standing committees, among them being the committee on legislation, of which Mr. Henry Dalley, of New York, is chairman. The proposed reciprocity treaty with France proved to be one of the main subjects discussed, since it contains a provision reducing the duty on manufactured perfumes 10 per cent. Mr. R. A. Hudnut, of New York, is chairman of the committee on importations and under-valuations. To this committee was referred a report from Mr. Dalley in which he called attention to the total valuation of perfumes and toilet imports in 1899, the figures being \$500,000, mostly merchandise from France. He said one New York house representing a Parisian concern sold \$400,000 worth of goods, and there were several other selling agents, known to do about an equal business. While these prices include the duty and profit of selling agents, he believed that, allowing every reasonable margin, there is clear proof of under-valuation in the Customs.

## INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY.

The Annual General Meeting was held at 30 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Monday, March 3. Professor J. Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., the President, delivered an address, dealing with the work of the year. He said the roll of members had been increased by thirty-six, making a total of 1,040 Fellows and Associates at present on the register, while there are 130 students recognised by the Council of the Institute. He remarked on the higher percentage of passes in the recent examinations, which he considered pointed to the fact that the thoroughness of the examinations is more fully realised by those preparing for them. He also mentioned the establishment of an examination in biological chemistry, by means of which the Council hope to encourage analytical chemists to pursue the study of bacteriology, and thus be able to deal with chemical work involving bacteriological knowledge. He called attention to the fact that the Institute held an examination in Ireland in July last, and that the Council hope in future to arrange for a regular examining centre in Dublin. During the past year the Council have ceased to recognise the junior, second class, and lower grade professional Preliminary examinations of various examining bodies, and they have now under reconsideration the subjects which shall be compulsory to persons intending to proceed to the examinations of the Institute. The Council also reported to the members that during the past year they had addressed to the Local Government Board, and to various county and borough authorities, communications with reference to the combination of the two appointments of medical officer of health and public analyst. The Council hold the opinion that under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, it is intended that the M.O.H. and P.A. should be two distinct persons, inasmuch as the medical officer is one of those officers empowered by the Act to submit suspected samples for analysis.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE first business of the Council, which met on Wednesday was to elect Mr. R. A. Robinson a councillor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Martindale. Grants amounting to 43% were made from the Benevolent Fund, and it was announced that the executors of the late Mr. E. M. Burden have sent a legacy of 100% to the Fund. The Library Committee's report was presented in the usual skeleton form, and Mr. Gifford and Mr. Wootton again complained of the lack of information contained in the report. The President and other councillors explained that it is not advisable to make everything that transpires at the committee-meeting public, and Mr. Glyn-Jones reminded his fellow-councillors that the minute-books are open for their inspection. An interim report of the Dispensers' Committee was presented, showing that in the 716 institutions reviewed resident qualified dispensers, local chemists and druggists or medical men conduct the dispensing in 527 cases, a result which is much better than was anticipated when the committee was appointed. Mr. Wootton asked what had been done in the Army-compounder question, that being one of the principal reasons for appointing the committee. He was informed that the matter has not been overlooked, and that the committee are ready to hear evidence from dispensers who have returned from South Africa. The scheme formulated in Scotland for a university degree in pharmacy in connection with grants from the Carnegie Trust for poorer students was briefly explained by Mr. Storrar, and referred to the Library Committee. Mr. Glyn-Jones took exception to some reports he had received about the scheme, as certain passages implied that the universities had been approached officially. An assurance was given that the Society has not been compromised in any way.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on March 5, at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The meeting, called for 11 o'clock, began at 11.30. There were present the President (Mr. G. W. T. Newsbolme), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the PRESIDENT announced that he had received letters of apology for absence from Mr. Harrison and Mr. Park.

### THE LATE MR. MARTINDALE.

A letter had also been received from Mrs. Martindale thanking the Council for the vote of sympathy passed at the previous meeting. The Wakefield Chemists' Association also sent to the Council a copy of a vote of sympathy the Association had passed on the death of Mr. Martindale.

### CO-OPTING A COUNCILLOR.

Mr. WALTER HILLS moved a resolution that Mr. Richard Atkinson Robinson, 195 Brompton Road, S.W., be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Martindale. It was quite unnecessary for him (the speaker) to introduce Mr. Robinson, who was so well known in pharmacy. He was exceedingly loyal to the Society, had exceptional powers of debate, and an intimate personal acquaintance with many official persons. The inclusion of Mr. Robinson's name would add considerable weight to the Council.

Mr. CORDER seconded the motion, and as no other name was brought forward the PRESIDENT put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

### ELECTIONS.

An unstated number of members and student-associates

were elected to the Society, and nine persons were restored to their former position in the Society.

### MONEY MATTERS.

The report of the Finance Committee was read. It shows balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account ... ..	1,739	3	11
Benevolent Fund account ... ..	483	9	2
Donation account ... ..	217	15	0
Orphan Fund account ... ..	321	7	3

and submitted for payment 2,568*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, made up of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Journal ... ..	756	16	8
Salaries and annuities ... ..	715	8	4
Current expenses ... ..	600	0	0
Register and calendar ... ..	318	11	0
Taxes ... ..	184	4	6
Sundries ... ..	65	8	10

The PRESIDENT, in proposing the adoption of the report, mentioned that the executors of the late Mr. E. M. Burden, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., had sent the Benevolent Fund a legacy of 100%. Mr. Burden had contributed liberally to the Benevolent Fund during his life, and the legacy was characteristic of his life-long loyalty to the Society.

The report was adopted.

The TREASURER was authorised to pay the Bell scholars the second moiety of their scholarships.

### CHARITY.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which,

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the applications for assistance had been smaller than usual, but grants of 20*l.*, 13*l.*, and 10*l.* were made to deserving cases.

The report was adopted.

### MEAGRE REPORTS.

The report of the Library, Museum and House Committee was read. It mentioned that the attendances at the Society's libraries and museums had been published. One student was permitted to postpone his course of study in the Society's school till next term. The proposals of the Cardiff Association that the Society guarantee the University College of South Wales against loss in case it conducts a pharmacy course, were not recommended. A letter from Mr. Gifford, complaining of the inadequacy of the Library Committee's reports, was received, and a reply given that the work is chiefly administrative, consisting of conferences with the staff and other matters which it was not advisable to make public. The Editor, Advertising-agent, and Secretary conferred together in accordance with a scheme for conducting the *Journal*.

The committee, sitting afterwards as a Research Committee, received reports from Professors Collie and Greenish.

Dr. SYMES said, in reference to the special number of the *Journal* published at the latter part of February, that it was originally designed with a view of helping the Benevolent Fund, and used to contain a list of subscribers under the various towns. That method, he believed, stimulated subscriptions, and besides, at present a chemist has no means of knowing, except he buys the Calendar, who are the subscribers in his own district. The *Journal* might have failed in that purpose, but he would like to know why the original intention had been departed from.

Mr. GIFFORD was sorry he could not express his satisfaction at the reply of the Library Committee to his letter. Surely the resources of the Committee were not so exhausted that they could not give some information in the report. He was quite unable to gather anything from it. Either the report said too much or too little; for instance, there was a meeting to consider some scheme in connection with the *Journal*, but no idea given of what the scheme was. It was also stated that Professors Collie and Greenish reported; surely the report could go a little further and give some information.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: The reports are verbal; perhaps Mr. Gifford is under some misapprehension about them.

The PRESIDENT said it was many years since the special



number of the *Journal* gave the list of subscribers to the Benevolent Fund. It was before his presidency.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the idea was dropped because it was found that the cost of the paper and printing was very considerable. There were also postage difficulties, which made the number a failure, and loss of money. It must be remembered also that another purpose of the number was the rectification of the register, which part of the scheme still went on.

Dr. SYMES was sorry to hear that the scheme was a failure, as he was largely responsible for the special number. He accepted Mr. Carteighe's explanation, but he could not help thinking that the subscriptions had very much increased; they had double the amount of money now to what they had.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: They have increased since we discontinued the number.

Dr. SYMES: Well, we get money from somewhere. I have no wish to force the matter on the Committee if they are satisfied that there is no useful purpose in publishing the names of the subscribers.

Mr. WALTER HILLS was sorry Mr. Gifford was not satisfied with the paragraph dealing with his complaint. If there is anything of importance involving any departure from precedence it is always stated.

Mr. WOOLTON said he could not help supporting in some respects what Mr. Gifford had said. There must be many matters of great importance which could be made public, but it seemed that the Committee had decided not to give the members any information. In the Welsh case, for instance, he should think the Cardiff chemists would like to know the reasons why the application was refused, and he saw no reason why they should not be given. Was there nothing worth telling the members after the interview with Professors Collie and Greenish? He thought the members who were paying for the research work had a right to know.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he was responsible for the report being circulated amongst the members. There were, however, many things it was not advisable to make public. He had every sympathy with those Councillors who required more information, but less now than he had before the President's statement at the last meeting that any member was at liberty at any time to see the minute-book of any committee.

Mr. GIFFORD looked at it from the point of view of the members of the Society, who had a right to information as to the conduct of the Society.

The TREASURER said the committee sat for five or six hours, and the report would be a long one, even if boiled down to the most concentrated form. He thought the Council should show confidence in the committee, which often dealt with the most delicate matters. The report seemed to him a very fair one, but to give the reasons for refusing the guarantee in the Cardiff case would be unwise, and not to the interest of the Society.

Mr. COOPER said the committee kept nothing back which they thought should be made public.

Mr. TAYLOR was surprised that any member should have had any doubt as to his right to inspect the minute-books. The Council acted as the safeguard of the Society, and if any question arose on which he could not get information he should not hesitate to bring it before the Council.

The PRESIDENT, replying to the remarks of the critics, reminded Dr. Symes that the publication of the subscribers' names to the Benevolent Fund cut both ways. A man, seeing his fellow-chemists subscribing one or two guineas, and not being able to give a like amount, probably did not give at all. The fund had increased owing to the greater personal interest of the Society's officers throughout the country. In reply to Mr. Gifford, he would like to ask him if he would carry out his principle of making public the work of the General Purposes Committee? He would like also to remind Mr. Woolton that the work of the research laboratory was published periodically, and it would be useless and taking up a deal of time to give it in the committee's reports. The special number of the *Journal* would, he thought, be a success.

#### PUBLIC DISPENSING.

The PRESIDENT then announced that the Committee appointed to consider the conditions upon which dispensing

is carried out in the public institutions of Great Britain had presented an interim report. The report had been delayed through no fault of the Committee.

The SECRETARY then read the report, which showed that the Committee had reviewed the dispensing-arrangements of 716 institutions. These were divided into two classes: (1) those cases where dispensers are appointed, and (2) cases in which dispensers are not appointed. In the first class there were 381 institutions, employing 214 dispensers with the Pharmacy Act qualification, 37 with the Apothecaries' Hall certificate, 20 Army compounders, and in 110 cases the dispenser had no qualification. The Pharmacy Act qualified dispensers were thus 53.16 per cent. Of the institutions where dispensers were not appointed, in 211 cases the dispensing was done under the superintendence of the medical man, and in 102 cases by local chemists and druggists. In 22 cases the information received was insufficient to include in the statistics. The result of the inquiries show that in 527 cases the dispensing is done either by qualified dispensers, local chemists and druggists, or medical men, which leads to the impression that public authorities are fully aware of the responsibility of the position of the dispensers in the institutions under their control. There is a class of institution, however, in which the safety of the public in the matter of qualified dispensing is not apparently of much importance.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Council would be pleased to hear that the dispensing at public institutions was done in rather a better way than was anticipated. The dispensing in 75 per cent. of the public institutions was controlled by qualified men. There was no doubt the inquiry would do good by setting some of the public bodies to consider the question of qualified dispensers in the same way that the circular sent out by the Local Government Board to local authorities on the supply of carbolic acid had called attention to the poisons regulations. The inquiry was responsible for some good already, and he had no doubt it would result in putting public dispensing on a better basis.

Mr. SOUTHALL: There may be many institutions which have not reported.

Mr. GLYN-JONES explained that the list was compiled from information received from the divisional secretaries. He had been struck by the large amount of efficient help the Society had received from the divisional secretaries in this inquiry. He had thought that public dispensing was not so well done as it had turned out to be. Mr. Glyn-Jones also mentioned that the 110 institutions where unqualified dispensers were employed were not what some people would call public institutions. He hoped the report would show those responsible for public institutions that it was advisable to employ qualified dispensers.

Mr. WOOLTON said when the inquiry was instituted one of the reasons was the unsatisfactory state of dispensing in the Army. No mention was made in the report of anything connected with the Army. He did not know whether it had been thought advisable to get evidence from the Army compounders who have returned from the war.

The PRESIDENT: The matter has not been lost sight of. Perhaps Mr. Carteighe will explain what he did in the matter.

Mr. CARTEIGHE explained that it was found that the committee of the War Office which was sitting to inquire into the medical organisation of the Army was only a temporary one, and dealt with surgical and medical matters solely. A complete committee would be sitting later, and it was probable that with a proper amount of courtesy and argument the Dispensing Committee might be able to impress it with the importance of having dispensing done by qualified persons. He was afraid the committee would not sit till the conclusion of the Boer war, but hoped the Society would be able to impress upon it that Army compounders are not the safest persons to intrust with the dispensing for the Army.

Mr. WOOLTON: There are many young men in the country who have returned from South Africa who could give the committee information.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We are prepared to see them and put ourselves in touch with them, but I do not think it advisable to do it in a public manner.

Mr. CROSS said it was hardly the time to debate the subject, as the report was only an interim one. He was



glad things were not so bad as they thought they were at the time the committee was appointed. It would be easier to correct the little there was to correct.

The VICE-PRESIDENT thanked the Council for looking over the delay in producing the report, and also the divisional secretaries for sending in the necessary information. Amongst the unqualified dispensers were some good old servants of Boards of Guardians who could not be dismissed. That class of person would in course of time die out, and so the number of unqualified dispensers would be lessened.

Mr. WALTER HILLS informally thanked the Vice-President and Mr. Glyn-Jones for the amount of work they had done.

The TREASURER said it was not possible to forecast what the action of the Council would be when the final report was presented; but in the meantime the members could bring their personal influence to bear when an election of a dispenser took place in their district. A little gentle pressure could do a good deal in influencing the appointment of a qualified dispenser.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the report, mentioned that there are more than 716 institutions in the country where medicines are dispensed, but that number only had been investigated.

Mr. R. Mumford was appointed Divisional Secretary for Cardiff.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Society was fixed for Wednesday, May 28, at noon, and the Library Committee was charged with the duty of preparing the annual report.

#### THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Harrison, the deputy clerk of the Privy Council, notified to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that Mr. Walter Hills had been appointed a member of the Poisons Committee in place of the late Mr. Martindale.

#### EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Rutherford Hill, the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland, sent a communication from the Executive of the North British Branch in reference to the Preliminary examination certificates, in which it was suggested that candidates possessing Leaving certificates should be allowed to complete the examination by passing the remainder of the subjects under any of the examining bodies recognised by the Society. The letter went on to say that the resolution was agreed to by the Executive, and ordered to be sent to the Council.

Mr. STORRAR: I do not think it should be said it was agreed to.

[The reply was not made public, as the Council at this stage went into committee.]

The communication was referred to the Library Committee.

Another letter from the same source referred to the discussion on pharmaceutical education and the Carnegie trust, which took place on February 21 in Edinburgh. The meeting at which the discussion took place approved of Mr. Tocher's idea, and submitted it to the Council. A General Purposes Committee had been in the meantime empowered to take further steps to elaborate the scheme.

This was also referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. STORRAR said he would like to see the question discussed by the Council as soon as possible, but recognised the wisdom of remitting it first to a committee. He would like, however, to say a word or two in explanation of the scheme. Last year a large sum of money was put at the disposal of the Scottish Universities by Mr. Carnegie, and the question came before the North British Branch as to whether pharmaceutical students could not obtain some of the advantages of the scheme. It was found that the fund would not benefit students who were not connected with one of the universities. A committee then considered how pharmacy students could be brought under the scheme, and reported that if such a scheme as the one laid before the Council could be carried out, many of the universities were willing to give every assistance. That report was submitted to the Council last year. The next stage was the meeting of a fortnight ago, when Mr. Tocher made an elaborate statement on the subject, and, without expressing

any opinion on the matter it was placed before the Society. Nothing had been done to commit the Society. The chief points they had considered were (1) to provide for the teaching of pharmacy in the universities, or extra-mural schools under the control of the universities; (2) to institute a degree in pharmacy; (3) to secure the benefits of the Carnegie trust for the poorer students. The discussion to obtain these objects had been conducted with perfect loyalty to the Council, and he had not heard any objections to them from that source. Outside the Council there had been several objections. It was stated that the Executive had taken upon itself a little more power than it ought to do in making such an inquiry. Now, he thought it was a distinct advantage to have such a body as the Executive, which could discuss questions without in any way committing the Council. Another objection was that the degree would interfere with the position of Major men. There was a good deal in that, but he would like to point out that the Society did not exist for the Major men. If a degree was an advantage to the Society and to pharmacy, that was sufficient reason for bringing it forward. Strong objection had also been taken that it would bring about an emigration of Scotch bachelors of pharmacy to the South. Well, perhaps that would not altogether be a disadvantage. (Laughter.) If Scotchmen could cross the Tweed from their side he would remind the Council that it could be crossed from the other side as well. He had read a report of a meeting at Manchester, in which a wish was expressed to have a curriculum and degree at the English Universities, as well as in Scotland. Mr. Storrar hoped the discussion would be first on the general question as to whether it was advisable to arrange for pharmaceutical education to be given in Universities, and then on the details. The details would have to be fixed by the Universities, and he took it that as they paid the piper they had a right to call the tune. The thanks of the Society were due to the gentlemen who had taken so much trouble to draw up the scheme, and for his own part he thought it was exceedingly desirable that the Society should be connected with the Universities.

Mr. GLYN-JONES was glad the scheme was to be sent to a committee, as it would then be thoroughly discussed. He did not see that giving assistance to the poorer students was sufficient reason for setting up a degree in pharmacy. His mind was relieved to hear Mr. Storrar say that nothing had been done to commit the Society. He would point out, however, that one of the pamphlets which had been sent to the Council, and which bore no mark of its origin, certainly implied official sanction of the scheme. It seemed a serious thing to imply that a suggestion to allow an outside body to set up pharmacy examinations had been officially approved of. He noticed a remark that it had been desired that universities should be asked to conduct the examinations in botany and chemistry for the Qualifying examination. He (the speaker) had never heard such an expression of opinion by the Council, and would like to know where it emanated from. He had an open mind as to the desirability of obtaining assistance for the poorer students, but when asked to set up a degree in pharmacy to attain that end it was a weighty matter. He had no hesitation in saying that no such degree was desirable in pharmacy. He was perfectly satisfied with the hall-mark the Society gave as the result of the Minor or Major examination. Another statement made in the pamphlet was that pharmacy should be learnt from the principal whilst the young man was an apprentice, and that then a curriculum of botany and chemistry would be taken. He always understood the Society had contended that botany and chemistry were the groundwork upon which a knowledge of pharmacy was to be built. He trusted the scheme would not, in the meantime, be further elaborated, as was suggested; it seemed at present perfect. As far as he could make out, the scheme had already been placed before the universities, whereas the Council had been assured that it was quite in an embryonic stage.

Mr. STORRAR: I think it is quite clear that nothing can be done officially without the consent of the Society.

The PRESIDENT: As the matter is to go to a committee, I really ought not to have allowed it to be discussed; but perhaps Mr. Glyn-Jones will make another speech to the committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Storrar's name was added to the Library Committee,



as it was thought advisable to have his views placed before the committee.

This terminated the public business.

#### MARTINDALE MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of pharmacists was held in the Council Chamber, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on March 4, for the purpose of considering what form the proposed memorial to the late William Martindale should take. There were present the President (G. W. T. Newsholme), Vice-President (C. B. Allen), Treasurer (S. R. Atkins), Secretary (R. Bremridge), and Messrs. I. Bourdas, E. N. Butt, M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, O. Corder, A. C. Flack, S. Frost, R. L. Gifford, A. E. Goodall, W. F. Gulliver, W. L. Howie, J. Humphrey, T. Mabon, Peter MacEwan, A. E. Marsh, W. A. H. Naylor, W. J. I. Philp, D. Storrar, C. Symes, G. S. Taylor, J. C. Umney, W. P. Want, W. Warren, S. J. Weston, S. W. Woolley, and A. C. Wootton.

The PRESIDENT explained the object of the meeting, and invited suggestions as to the form the memorial should take, mentioning at the same time that it was desirable that the money required should be contributed in small amounts from a large number of subscribers rather than that large sums should be given by few individuals.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN suggested that a replica of the very fine bust of Mr. Martindale which was exhibited in the Royal Academy be obtained. He knew that Mr. Martindale had a high opinion of the bust as a portrait, and, moreover, the sculptor, Mr. Taubman, was on the register of chemists and druggists. He suggested this as the basis of a memorial.

Mr. G. S. TAYLOR said, from conversation he had recently had, Mrs. Martindale would, he knew, be glad to lend the bust for reproduction. Personally he would like to see both a portrait and a bust, and Mr. Taubman had named a portrait-painter in a neighbouring studio with whom he would be pleased to collaborate.

Mr. CARTEIGHE thought the suggestion for a bust was good. There would be a great difficulty for an artist who did not know Mr. Martindale to convey the life and geniality which were so characteristic of him, and moreover a portrait from a photograph is not a work of art.

Mr. G. S. TAYLOR mentioned that the cost of a replica of the Taubman bust would be about 150%.

Mr. CARTEIGHE then moved a resolution that it was desirable that steps be taken to procure a bust in marble of the late Mr. William Martindale, to be placed in the Society's house, which motion Mr. MACEWAN seconded.

Mr. J. C. UMNEY next made the suggestion that the second Council medal be renamed the Martindale pharmacy medal, and that a fund to provide a gift of books on pharmacy to the winner of the medal be started.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it would require 200% to provide for 5% gift of books yearly, and the die of a medal would run to 40% or 50%. It rather depended on the amount received in subscriptions as to what supplementary form the memorial could take. It was desirable that the subscriptions be quite voluntary.

Mr. G. S. TAYLOR asked if Mr. Carteighe would consent to be treasurer to the fund if an appeal were issued, and Mr. CARTEIGHE replied that he would.

The PRESIDENT thought they should put away any thought of a scholarship, as that involved too much money. (Mr. CARTEIGHE, interposing, put the amount at 3,000%.) They might, however, supplement an existing scholarship, such as the Redwood, but there were objections to coupling two names in a scholarship.

Mr. CARTEIGHE took it that there would be a large number of subscribers, but the amounts realised might not be large.

The VICE-PRESIDENT did not think the resolution bound them to the bust alone; he rather liked the suggestion put forward by Mr. Umney. He thought a sum of 500% would be raised, which would enable them to do something beside providing a bust.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the resolution did not fetter them to do nothing else than provide a bust.

Mr. UMNEY gave his reason for preferring a medal, as being presented annually it would keep the memory of Mr. Martindale green.

Mr. MARSH asked if medical men could contribute to the fund as well as chemists.

The PRESIDENT replied that he saw no objection to asking medical men to subscribe.

Mr. HOWIE thought they should first provide the bust, and after that something such as a scholarship to hand down to posterity.

Mr. MACEWAN reminded the meeting that all the present scholarships except the Jacob Bell were practically failures.

Mr. ATKINS thought the memorial depended largely on the amount of money raised. He would suggest that a bust be first obtained, and after that, if funds permitted, books could be provided for successful students. These books, with Mr. Martindale's name upon them, would be an excellent method of perpetuating his memory.

Mr. BOURDAS raised the question of the limit to be put on subscriptions, and suggested that the amount from each person do not exceed 2% 2s.

The motion was then supplemented in accordance with these expressed wishes so that it read as follows:—

With the view of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Martindale, a past-President of this Society, it is desirable that steps be taken to procure a bust of our late deceased friend, to be placed in the House of this Society, and, in the event of the response being satisfactory, a medal or some other encouragement for the advancement of pharmacy be provided, the exact nature of which shall be determined at a subsequent meeting of subscribers.

Mr. WOOTTON thought they ought not to limit the material of the bust to marble; it might perhaps be desirable to have it in bronze.

Mr. BUTT thought a bronze bust would not cost so much as a marble one, and proceeded to speak of the way metal busts are made. The resolution in its amended form was put and carried unanimously.

It was next decided that subscriptions should not exceed 2% 2s. from each person.

The following were then appointed the committee:—

President, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.  
Vice-President, Mr. C. B. Allen.

Atkins, S. R.	Howie, W. L.
Boa, Peter	Naylor, W. A. H.
Bremridge, R.	Philp, W. J. I.
Carteighe, M.	Storrar, D.
Cooper, A.	Taylor, G. S.
Gulliver, W. F.	Umney, J. C.

Mr. Carteighe was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Taylor Secretary.

A subscription-list was then opened as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. T. W. Newsholme	2	2	0	W. L. Howie ...	2	2	0
S. R. Atkins ...	2	2	0	Albert Cooper ...	1	1	0
Chas. B. Allen ...	2	2	0	A. J. Bullen Cooper...	1	1	0
W. J. Ignatius Philp	2	2	0	H. Cremer Cooper ...	1	1	0
W. Fred. Gulliver ...	2	2	0	E. R. Marsh ...	1	1	0
Charles Umney ...	2	2	0	I. Bourdas ...	2	2	0
John C. Umney ...	2	2	0	I. Bourdas, jun. ...	2	2	0
H. C. Wright...	2	2	0	M. Carteighe ...	2	2	0
Ernest A. Umney ...	1	1	0	E. N. Butt ...	2	2	0
W. A. H. Naylor ...	2	2	0	A. C. Wootton ...	1	1	0
John Humphrey ...	1	1	0	George S. Taylor ...	1	1	0
Peter MacEwan ...	1	1	0	Dr. C. Symes ...	1	1	0
Thos. Mabon ...	1	1	0	W. S. Glyn Jones ...	1	1	0
W. Philp Want ...	2	2	0	R. Bremridge...	2	2	0
S. J. Weston ...	1	1	0	Proprietors of THE			
Wm. Warren ...	2	2	0	CHEMIST AND DRUG-			
D. Storrar ...	1	1	0	GIST ...	2	2	0

Further subscriptions will be announced weekly or as often as is necessary. They may be sent to

Mr. GEORGE S. TAYLOR,

Hampden House, London, N.W.

Cheques and postal-orders should be made payable to "Michael Carteighe."

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, 92 Victoria Street, W., has published an English translation of the catalogue of apparatus and appliances for experiments with animals issued by F. and M. Lautenschlager, Berlin. It is a gruesome business which makes one's flesh creep, and its publication is intended, as the Hon. Stephen Coleridge says, to show "that anything is better than that such things should be."

## Winter Session.

### Society of Chemical Industry.

#### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING was held on February 26 at University College, Nottingham. Dr. Stanley Kipping, F.R.S., being in the chair, when Mr. WILTON P. RIX, late manager of Doulton's Lambeth Art Pottery, read a paper on

#### INSOLUBLE LEAD FRITS AND GLAZES.

The author dealt at the outset with the action of the Home Office in regard to its efforts to stamp out plumbism from the pottery industry. The amount of lead-poisoning, although decreasing, is still considered to be more than is warranted in the interests of the operatives. Dr. T. E. Thorpe was instructed by the Home Office to take up the research, with the result that he recommended that all lead should be used in the fritted form, and enunciated the principle to be observed in compounding such frits in the following terms:—

Providing the ratio obtained by dividing the sum of equivalent percentages of acidic oxides, calculated as  $\text{SiO}_2$ , into the sum of equivalent percentages of basic oxides, calculated as  $\text{PbO}$ , does not exceed two, the amount of lead dissolved by 0.25 per cent. of  $\text{HCl}$  seldom exceeds 2 per cent. calculated on 100 parts of the frit.

This test was intended to represent the action of the gastric juice upon the lead particles inhaled by the workers.

Bearing in mind that lead is introduced in the glaze chiefly on account of its great fusibility, high refractive power, great fluidity, ready combination in compound silicate, as well as the beauty of its effect in coloured glazes, the importance that the lead contents in insoluble frits should be kept as high as possible will be understood. Now the lead content of soft Majolica and some other glazes often exceeds 65 per cent., but the highest content of lead present in any frit with solubility below 2 per cent. is 64 per cent. On the other hand, the lead content of earthenware glazes ranges only from 10 per cent. to about 22 per cent., and in china glazes from 2 per cent. to 21 per cent. In these cases, therefore, the use of insoluble frits, so far as lead contents are concerned, is an easy matter. Discussing the properties that demand attention, the author pointed out that the increase of certain bases added to the viscous character of a frit, the most important being alumina and lime.

In the preparation of frits from lead monoxide, as both monosilicates and bisilicates are extremely fluid and exercise a corrosive action on the brickwork, special precautions have to be taken in the construction of the furnaces. Mr. RIX said that in no case in which the formulae in use can be converted from raw to fritted lead has he found any difficulty in producing ware equal to that made with the raw glazes. The paper was illustrated by an extensive exhibit, amongst which were specimens of Derby china prepared with the new glazes, and which lacked none of the excellence for which this ware is noted.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. P. H. MELLOR, G. J. WARD, R. M. CAVEN, J. GOLDING, and the CHAIRMAN took part. Mr. RIX, in his reply, said the cause of glaze shelling off was just the opposite of the cracking of the glaze which he had explained. It was in both cases a question of the difference in the coefficient of expansion between the material of the ware and the glaze. In regard to alumina, it generally played the part of a base; but there were certain mixtures containing aluminate of cobalt forming a light blue, where it took the place of an acid. He regarded alumina as occupying a midway or neutral position, and so considered it in his calculations. There is no doubt, however, that alumina increases the fusion-point. At the same time, two glazes may have an identical fusion-point, and yet the one may be fluid and the other viscous, the two properties not being necessarily related. The CHAIRMAN said that, after listening to Mr. RIX's reply, the importance of the subject was made even clearer than when listening to the facts in detail. A hearty vote of thanks to the author terminated the proceedings.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

AT the meeting held on February 26, Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair, Mr. PETER BOA delivered a lecture on "Fishes and Flowers in Liddesdale," which was illustrated by a fine series of lantern-slides. Mr. J. W. PLENDERLEITH then told the meeting "How the Minor Examination is conducted" at 33 York Place, Edinburgh.

### Optical Society.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., on February 27. The report of the Council, which was presented at the meeting by Mr. W. Salt (Hon. Secretary), showed that at the end of 1901 there were 227 members, a slight decrease on the preceding year. Reference was made to the optical standards, and educational committees appointed by the Society, and whose reports are expected soon. An information bureau has been established for the benefit of members, and it is intended to publish extracts from the bureau record-book under the title of "Notes and Queries." The accounts of the Society were also presented, showing a balance of 19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* to carry forward to the accumulated fund. The subscription-income for 1901 was 175*l.* 7*s.*

The report was adopted by the meeting, after which the election of officers and councillors took place. Mr. Chas. Hyatt-Woolf was elected President, and Mr. James Aitchison Honorary Treasurer, the office of Honorary Secretary being vacant. The retiring President (Mr. W. A. Dixey) and other officers were thanked for their services during the past year, and the new President took the vacant chair for the rest of the meeting. Mr. D. MARKS called attention to the accommodation provided at the meetings of the Society, and after an interesting discussion it was referred to the Council to consider whether it is adequate for the requirements of the Society. The PRESIDENT expressed the opinion that the time has arrived when the Society might have rooms of its own.

### Barnsley Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of the above Association was held on February 27. Mr. NORWOOD opened a discussion on

#### THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE CHEMIST.

That the chemist is classed socially as a tradesman and not as a professional man is, he thought, beyond dispute, but his education entitles him to be the social equal of the clergyman, lawyer, doctor, or veterinary surgeon. This raised the question, What is the difference between a profession and a trade? which Mr. Norwood could not answer. The mere buying and selling of goods, whether across a counter or elsewhere, does not define a trade any more than the exercise of skill and knowledge constitutes a profession. Self-advertisement, he thought, has an inverse ratio influence on the social status of the individual. The speaker then went on to ask, How is it that the chemist of to-day is not regarded with the same respect as his predecessors? Can it be possible that his position in the social scale becomes lower as his term of apprenticeship shortens? Originally of seven years' duration, each decade sees a tendency to shorten the years of apprenticeship, and the youth of to-day also expects to draw a salary, and generally to place himself on the same level as the grocer's boy. For this unhappy state of affairs the master is to blame, as he looks upon his apprentice as a source of cheap labour. Drug companies also, Mr. Norwood thought, contribute to the social detriment of the chemist. Messrs. TOMBLIN, WOOD, BILLINGTON, MATHEW, NASH, and WALKER joined in the discussion.

### Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held at the Royal Institution on February 27, Mr. T. F. Abraham (Vice-President) in the chair.

A vote of sympathy was passed with Mrs. Martindale and family in the recent sad bereavement they had suffered by the death of Mr. Wm. Martindale, all the speakers referring



in the highest terms to Mr. Martindale's valuable contributions to pharmacy, his considerate attitude towards the junior members of the profession, and his unfailing courtesy and kindness of heart.

#### EXHIBITS.

Mr. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH exhibited a new resin, extracted from indiarubber in one of the processes of purification. He said that he had little or no information to give concerning the article, as the individuals who had given it to him were very reticent with regard to its method of production. He simply showed it as a matter of curiosity and of probable future interest.

A sample of *Cassia auriculata* was also shown by Mr. Wardleworth. It evidently used to be of some commercial interest, as it was referred to by Bentley in one of the earliest editions of his book. It was there stated that it was used as a dyeing material, and sometimes in medicine for producing the same effect as jiquirity seeds in ophthalmic practice. This specimen attracted considerable attention, and Mr. P. H. MARSDEN said that he had, from an old sample of Alexandrian senna-leaves in the collection of the University College, picked out some seeds which were in every way identical with the sample shown. Mr. Wardleworth said that he was not aware that *cassia auriculata* was used to any extent as an adulterant nowadays.

A specimen which attracted general attention was the *Piper ribisoides*—a spurious cubeb which had come under the attention of the exhibitor during the past few months. It was a most subtle adulterant of the genuine article, and might very easily be accepted as the true description, from which, however, it differed in many respects.

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM wished to know if the sample shown had given a different reaction from the genuine description according to the B.P. test, because he was under the impression that cubebs of differing ages gave different reactions when the acid test was applied. He believed that a sample of cubebs about which he was doubtful some years ago, and which gave an unsatisfactory acid reaction, would afterwards test correctly in consequence of the changes which had taken place owing to the maturing of the fruit.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH stated that the result of the acid test in connection with the spurious cubebs had given a very distinct brown reaction instead of the crimson indicated by the B.P., and, furthermore, that when Mr. J. H. E. Evans had distilled a small parcel of the spurious kind the resulting oil had been entirely different in every respect from the true oil of cubebs.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY said it might interest Mr. Abraham to know that he had in his possession cubebs of widely-differing ages which all gave the correct acid test, and he therefore thought that very little reliance was to be placed upon the theory of differing ages.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH promised to give further particulars of the spurious fruit at an early date, as he was now engaged upon fuller microscopic examination of the true and spurious berries.

Mr. PROSPER H. MARSDEN then read his paper on

#### X-RAY WORK IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL,

in which particulars were given of some of the many interesting cases which he had radiographed in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Reference was made to the great value of the x-rays in diagnosing the position and extent of fractures, it being the practice at the Liverpool Infirmary to radiograph the limb if swelling or inflammation exist, so as to minimise the pain of examination to the patient. The x-rays are also useful in diagnosing diseases of the bones. The most difficult cases to radiograph are those in which the pelvis is concerned, but there is reason to hope that soon it will be possible to get satisfactory negatives of the most deeply-seated organs of the body.

The lecture was illustrated by a full series of lantern-slides, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Marsden.

#### Leeds and District Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on February 28 at the Church Institute, Leeds, when a lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy, Radiography, and Tesla's High-tension Currents"

was delivered by the PRESIDENT (Mr. F. W. Branson, F.I.C.). The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Worfolk, of Ilkley, and there was a large attendance, including a number of ladies. After explaining at some length, with lantern illustrations, the difference between the waves of sound and light in the ether of space, the lecturer went on to describe the Hertzian waves, and their use in wireless telegraphy. Each phase of the subject was demonstrated by experiments with electrical and other apparatus. The lecture was listened to with keen attention throughout, and at its close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Branson.

#### Reading Chemists' Association.

THE Association met on February 27 at Reading College, to listen to an interesting paper by Mr. F. F. A. Tunbridge on

#### THE CHEMIST AS A MECHANIC,

With the inclusion in a chemist's business of side-lines, it is becoming, he said, more a necessity that the chemist should possess mechanical skill. He had come across a statement that a chemist should be able to do anything from driving a nail to building a boat, but without going so far as the latter there is a good deal of truth underlying the idea. The chemical laboratory affords a certain amount of mechanical training: fitting-up tubes with corks, and mastering the art of glass-blowing, take up much of the student's time. The fitting-up of the elaborate apparatus required in the complicated operations included in the Major syllabus forms a splendid means of training one's mechanical ingenuity and constructive ability. When the examination-period has passed, there are many opportunities of exercising mechanical skill. In the photographic department, for instance, it is needful to understand the working and adjustment of cameras so as to be able to reload or repair them when brought in. In the repairing department it is really wonderful what can be accomplished with the aid of a glue-pot, a few small screws, and a fair amount of patience. It is a distinct advantage to a photographic chemist to be able to adjust a camera-shutter; shutters often jam, and usually at most inconvenient times. If enlarging and printing work is undertaken, it comes much cheaper to make the many conveniences and improvements than if they were purchased. A friend of his at Canterbury who makes meteorological observations has constructed his own sunshine-recorder, anemometer, and rain-gauge. The apparatus is very simple in design, but extremely accurate. With a supply of valves and washers and a pair of small-nosed pliers a leaky seltzogene can be repaired much quicker than if it has to be sent to London. If the thread on the head or collar of the seltzogene is worn so that the screw does not bite it cannot be repaired at home, and if sent to Town the cost of repairing and the carriage would cost nearly as much as a new seltzogene. Hot-water bottles with leaky stoppers, enemas with the valves gone wrong, spray-producers and chloride-of-ammonium inhalers out of order, and electrical apparatus are other things which a chemist should be able to repair—all these examples are apart from the many cases in which the working-appliances of the chemist need doctoring up, which are numerous. Mr. Tunbridge finished by exhorting his hearers not to be afraid to charge for their services in repairing apparatus for customers. Some chemists are much too diffident about the matter; it is not good business to charge simply the cost of the material.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Association was held on February 27, the President (Mr. J. W. Peck) being in the chair. The subject was the best

#### SYSTEMATIC METHODS FOR THE PHARMACIST.

Mr. PECK thought in order to succeed it was necessary to be conscientious, and that the man who used common-sense methods succeeded best. He deprecated the practice of making the front-counter a gossiping-place, and said chemists should be careful about their personal appearance. Accuracy was an essential to success, and another point put forward by Mr. Peck was that there should be one price for

everything, and that every prescription should bear a private mark indicating the price paid.

Mr. TWEEDY made similar remarks, and added that the pharmacist should be patriarchal-looking, and assume, at any rate, the appearance of knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEWS divided the subject into two divisions—methods used behind the scenes and methods of treating customers—and urged that a pharmacist should make as many pharmaceutical preparations as possible.

Mr. FRANKLIN advocated more reciprocity amongst chemists in buying, so that they might get better terms.

Mr. FFOULKES pointed out that practical methods of business must be adapted to suit the requirements of different environments.

Mr. FROST remarked that where local Associations existed combined buying could often be practised.

Mr. LOWNSBROUGH referred to dispensing methods, and asked what was the best plan to adopt to ensure that the patient got the correct dose? Bottles, he pointed out, varied very much in size, and, as a rule, the patient got no two doses alike.

Mr. LATREILLE also spoke, and the PRESIDENT, replying, said the best system to employ in dispensing was to use an unmarked bottle, and make up the medicine in a stoppered measure. If the bottle was not of the right capacity it would be discovered at once when filling from the stoppered measure.

### Northampton Chemists' Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held on February 28, Mr. W. McKinnell in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr F. Cowdery) reported that he invited the ten or twelve chemists who signified their approval of the proposal to unite with the Federation at a special meeting, but only three of them replied to his invitation.

Mr. ASHFORD hoped that the Association would not give the matter up, as it was very important that the chemists of Northamptonshire should be federated. It was resolved to hold the annual dinner on March 20, and the annual meeting on April 4.

Mr. FLINTON HARRIS asked whether the Association could not take steps in promoting early-closing among the chemists of Northampton, so that they would have the opportunity of obtaining a little recreation.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the subject be discussed at the next meeting.

### Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on March 3. Mr. Phillips (President) presided over a good number of members. It was decided that the Association become affiliated with the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations; after which Mr. GIBSON opened a discussion on

#### THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION,

which, he said, is very much in evidence at the present time. He knew it is difficult to get hold of the right sort of youths as apprentices, and this he put down to the present system of education, where too much or too little is taught in their schools, and there is a want of groundwork or foundation on which to build by hard work and energy a superstructure that will do credit to the apprentice and his instructors. The Minor presents difficulties to some assistants which appear to be insurmountable; but Mr. Gibson believed that the dread of the Minor would be done away with if the examination were divided and a compulsory curriculum were imposed. The curriculum would not do everything, but would do as much as anything to raise the status of the chemist.

Mr. PHILLIPS agreed with Mr. Gibson's remarks, especially that the raising of the Minor should have been taken with a curriculum. The students could attend local technical schools, as a large amount of the work required for the Minor is taken there.

Several other members supported Mr. Gibson's remarks,

## Festivities.

### Huddersfield Dinners.

As briefly mentioned last week, the inaugural dinner of the Huddersfield and District Chemists' Association was held on February 26 at the Queen's Hotel, Huddersfield. Mr. R. C. Walshaw (the President of the Association) presided, and was supported by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Messrs. W. S. Glyn-Jones, F. W. Branson (Leeds), Silson (Bradford), Dixon (Halifax), Rhodes (Dewsbury), Fox (Sheffield), Judge (Wakefield), and about thirty members of the Huddersfield Society.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. R. Cuthbert (Huddersfield), the oldest member of the craft in Huddersfield, proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." Speaking as one who took over a business at the age of 19½, two years before the passing of the Pharmacy Act in 1868, he urged upon the young men of to-day the importance of undergoing a much more systematic course of study than was possible under the circumstances of his day. Mr. Cuthbert also referred to the late Mr. Wm. Martindale as an exceptional example of the great capacity which the pharmacist might bring to bear upon affairs.

Mr. Newsholme, in his reply, spoke of the death of Mr. Martindale. A kinder-hearted man, he said, never lived, and his services to pharmacists would be remembered by members of the craft all over the world. Mr. Newsholme then referred to his connection with Huddersfield, where he served his apprenticeship, observing that he passed his Preliminary examination in Mr. Fell's back shop—(laughter)—and worked very hard in that town for seven years. The work of those days for the apprentice was not very nice for one who had left a good school with the idea that he intended to be a gentleman; but he did not think, after all, that the young men of to-day would be any worse off for a little of the hard work of those times. He agreed with Mr. Cuthbert in putting emphasis on the true professional side of pharmacy, and to that end hoped that a better spirit would be cultivated than there was at the present time. They were bound to put education in the front rank, and the chemists of the country ought to be thankful to the Council of the Society for giving prominence to that matter. It was the whole basis of the various Pharmacy Acts, and the only basis possible for the increased prosperity of the craft. Referring to the Poisons Committee, he said it was unreasonable to ask that poisons should be sold by any grocer or seedsman, for then an uneducated man could sell a packet of weed-killer which contained enough poison to kill a thousand men. It might be necessary presently to ask for the assistance of the chemists of the country in resisting such absurd proposals.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, in proposing "The Huddersfield Chemists Association," said the President had told them that night of what might become an imminent danger. The Poisons Committee was the outcome of a desire on the part of certain people to have a freer sale of poisons. He was glad to say that he did not fear the committee, because he would like to see the whole question of pharmacy fought out in the House of Commons, and believed that the result would be a distinct gain for pharmacists. Anything in the way of legislation that could be done for pharmacists in this country must necessarily be done through the Pharmaceutical Society, and he was glad that the number of local associations had doubled during the last ten years, because he regarded them as valuable auxiliaries to the Society. Mr. S. Stephens responded. "Kindred Associations" was honoured on the proposition of Mr. J. W. B. Johnston, of Huddersfield, and responded to by Mr. F. W. Branson, of Leeds, and Mr. Rhodes, of Mirfield. "The Visitors" were honoured on the proposition of the President, and Mr. Silson responded.

#### [NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.]

The annual dinner of this Association took place at the White Bull, Blackburn, on Thursday, February 27, and was largely attended. After the tables had been cleared, the President (Mr. T. Critchley) occupied the chair, and he was supported by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, President, and Mr. C. B. Allen, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical



Society, Mr. G. S. Woolley (Manchester), Mr. Edward Evans, jun. (Liverpool), Mr. R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn), Councillor R. Shorrock (Darwen), Mr. G. F. Merson (Newcastle), Dr. Ballantyne (Darwen), Dr. Aitken (Blackburn), and others. Apologies were read by Mr. G. B. Pickworth (Hon. Secretary) from Alderman Gibson (Manchester), Mr. G. Rymer Young, Mr. T. Stanley (Accrington), and others.

The loyal toasts having been given with musical honours, Mr. G. S. Woolley submitted "The Pharmaceutical Society" in an appreciative speech, in which he dealt with the progress of the Society, and especially with the progress of pharmacy through the influence of the educational methods promulgated by the founders of the Society and their successors. He attributed the adverse conditions following upon the Companies Act to circumstances which could not be foreseen by the framers of the Pharmacy Act, and said they looked to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to do their utmost to improve their position. He was quite certain that every member of that Council, being engaged in business, just as they were, was quite alive to the unsatisfactory state of things and was doing his best to alleviate their position. But they could not leave everything to the Council, which should receive all possible support from the trade. Mr. Woolley also paid a tribute to Mr. Newsholme for his work as President, saying they were all very proud to see the way he had conducted the business of the Council.

Mr. Newsholme, in the course of his reply, referred in good spirit to the critics of the Council, of whom he had once been one himself, like Mr. Lord Gifford, who, now that he had got inside the tabernacle, had not said as much as before he joined the Council, but he was doing his duty. Speaking of the condition of the craft, Mr. Newsholme considered a good deal of the retrogression is due to the manner in which chemists and druggists lend themselves to the distribution of quack medicines (Hear, hear.) They had a good, an excellent name, and they should keep it, but he could not forget that the pharmacist's good name was lent to the distribution of many of those wretched things advertised for the cure of all female complaints. If they were to make any progress they must have pure pharmacy. They could not all exist on that, but there were other ways in which they could get a living than by the lending of their names to some of those wretched things. He briefly alluded to members of Parliament saying that the Society does not represent the whole trade, and is a trade union, and spoke of the Poisons Committee, remarking that he did not think it desirable there should be a third schedule. He was satisfied that it was sufficiently easy for the public to obtain poisons. Out of the 16,000 chemists in the country they could get sufficient people to sell those acids and poisons without the slightest public inconvenience. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon the Privy Council to say whether it was not desirable that many dangerous acids and poisons, such as arsenic, should not also be put upon that third schedule, and, if contained in packages properly labelled, sold by anybody. That was a very absurd proposal, and he did not think the committee would recommend it, for if such a thing became law the Pharmacy Act would be useless altogether. He believed the Legislature had found out that for the public safety all those things must be sold by chemists. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. B. Allen also responded, his remarks being upon the Benevolent Fund chiefly; and as to the cloud through which the craft is now passing he said it would emerge out of the shadows, although the business might be differentiated.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford gave the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Edwd. Evans, jun., responding in the briefest speech of the evening. Messrs. Aspinall and Turver submitted the toast of "The Medical Profession." Dr. Ballantyne, in replying, expressed the hope that dispensing might be handed over to chemists, and wished that the Legislature before long would enable doctors to send their prescriptions to the chemists, who should exercise the right which undoubtedly was theirs. But, on the other hand, he believed it would be desirable to take away from chemists minor surgery, teeth drawing, and treatment of wounds, and send such cases to the medical men. Dr. Aitken also briefly replied.

Mr. G. F. Merson, Secretary to the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, proposed the toast of "The N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association." He said the Associa-

tion had left the Federation on the ground that the latter was not justifying its existence. It was only an act of courtesy that the Association should tell the Federation where it erred, what were its shortcomings, and give some indication of the lines upon which they thought it should go. Councillor Shorrock (Darwen) briefly replied, as also did Mr. Pickworth, the Hon. Secretary.

During the evening quartettes were given by Messrs. J. Berry, G. Butterworth, W. E. Beckett, and A. Higham; and songs by Mr. J. Isherwood Shorrock and Mr. W. E. Beckett. Mr. J. Hindle was the accompanist.

#### IRISH REUNION.

The annual social reunion of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland took place on February 27, at the Whitehall Buildings, Belfast. Tea took place first, the tables being presided over by Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Gibson, Miss S. Gibson, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Frackleton, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Hogg, and Mrs. Rankin. An adjournment was then made to the large hall, where a capital programme of music was gone through. Mr. Gibson acted as chairman in the absence of Sir James Haslett, who was unable to leave his parliamentary duties in London. Messrs. W. J. Gibson, J. Frackleton, R. A. Jameson, and W. J. Rankin were responsible for the arrangements and success of the evening.

## Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1s., obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 26, 1902.)

"PASTERINE"; for medicines. By P. F. Richmond, 150 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W. 243,996.

Sketch of St. Olaf; for raw and boiled linseed oil and varnishes, &c. By Tolhurst & Sons, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E. 239,309 and 239,312.

Device (the essential particular) of a fireman's helmet; for scientific and optical instruments and apparatus. By the May-Oatway Fire Appliances (Limited), 53 New Broad Street, E.C. 242,143.

"FEDERATION"; for scientific instruments. By A. K. Forman & Co., 93 Hope Street, Glasgow. 243,619.

"HEAROPHONE"; for an electrical ear-trumpet. By P. Holmes, Kynance Woodvale, Forest Hill, S.E. 242,562.

"HA-MA"; for poultry food. By Nina Mayer, 1 Shaftesbury Street, Fordingbridge, Salisbury. 241,802.

"VERBONA"; for confectionery. By E. Bone & Co., West Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne. 242,397.

"FRUITOSE" (no claim for "Fruit"); for goods in Class 42. By S. M. Freeman, 7 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 242,835.

"MILKIM" (no claim for "Milk"); for food-substances. By J. C. Freud, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 243,051.

"ICE" (no claim for "Ice"); for sugar. By the Bakers' Supply (Limited), St. Philip's Bridge, Bristol. 243,083.

Combination of devices and the word "Geisha" (the essential particulars), for a perfume; device (the essential particular), for a toilet-soap; and "IOPORTS"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, W. 239,733; 242,181; and 243,505.

"EONA"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By J. and E. Atkinson (Limited), 24 Old Bond Street, W. 243,504.

"SOROSIS"; for a leather dressing. By A. E. Little & Co., 70 Blake Street, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A. 241,883.

"BRITELINE" (no claim for "Bright"); for plate-powder. By the "Strebore" Manufacturing Company, 28 New Road, Brighton. 243,022.

"JUPITER"; for floor and metal polishes. By H. Heydon & Co., 118 Weston Street, Bermondsey, S.E. 243,530.

## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Incandescent Mantles.**—In the King's Bench Division on March 1, Mr. Justice Darling had before him sixty motions for judgment by the Welsh Incandescent Gaslight Company (Limited), claiming injunctions against traders in various parts of the United Kingdom for infringement of the 1893 patent. His Lordship granted in each case a perpetual injunction, with damages and costs.

**Carriage of Olive Oil.**—Mr. Justice Wills has now given his decision in the case *Evans v. Canard Steamship Company*, fully reported last week. He said that after the most careful consideration, and giving the fullest effect to the House of Lords' decision, *Glynn v. Margison*, the defendants were entitled to have judgment. Taking the bill of lading in a business sense, with the knowledge that the voyage was a coasting one, and that there was no such thing as a direct homeward voyage, it was the only route without making perfectly exceptional arrangements. His Lordship accordingly gave judgment for defendants, with costs.

**Cases in the City Court.**—Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., is introducing a new practice at the City of London Court, which will be very far-reaching and affect many business-houses in the Metropolis and the country. When disputes arise in connection with country orders to London firms actions are generally brought in the above court. This prevents many small tradesmen in the country coming to town because of the expense, and the wholesale houses frequently get a "walk over." The Judge thinks such cases ought to go to the tribunal in the tradesman's own district, and is talking of disallowing the costs where plaintiffs bring actions in London which ought to be brought in the provinces.

**Liability for Goods on Approval.**—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on March 1, Mr. Justice Kennedy heard the case of *Bevington and Morris v. J. R. Dale & Co. (Limited)*, which raised the point whether a person who accepts goods on approval, in the event of their being "bought" whilst in his possession, is liable to the consignor for the invoice price. The goods in question were valuable furs, and it was contended for the plaintiffs that there is a well-known custom in the trade that the party ordering goods to be delivered on approval is liable to the party of whom he ordered them for any loss or injury occurring to them whilst in his hands, before he has signified his approval of them; while for the defence it was argued that negligence had to be proved before liability could be established. Mr. Justice Kennedy upheld the former view, giving judgment for 180*l.*, with costs.

**"Dangerous Purposes."**—A rent case (*Stevenson v. Rochlitz*) was decided by Mr. Justice Walton and a jury in the King's Bench Division on March 1. It was an action to recover rent of premises in Glasshouse Street, Regent Street. Defendant admitted that the rent was due, but claimed damages for breach of covenant, alleging that plaintiff let the basement to Dr. Arztl, who there prepared samples of dyes, which he was sending out for the purpose of advertising "Sunset Dye." On February 8, 1901, complaints were made by the defendant about bad smells coming from the basement. This was traced, said defendant, to naphtha. On February 12 a fire broke out in the basement, completely destroying the premises occupied by the defendant's tenants. The defendant counterclaimed for 85*l.*, loss of sub-letting rentals caused by the fire, and also damages for the expenses she had been put to in taking new premises. Dr. Arztl's version was that the fire was caused by an accident in lighting a heating-stove, and was not due to any of his experiments. He denied that he kept benzine or naphtha. The jury found that the premises were not used for dangerous purposes, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff on the claim and counterclaim.

### High Court Cases.

#### SALE OF A BUSINESS.

THE case of *Messrs. J. McLaughlin and R. Allen* against Dr. Henry Taaffe came before the Vice-Chancellor, in the Dublin Chancery Division, on March 1. It was an action to enforce performance of an agreement entered into between the plaintiffs and Dr. Henry Taaffe, pharmaceutical chemist, Waterloo Place, Londonderry, for the purchase of the defendant's premises, goodwill, and stock-in-trade.

Mr. Matheson, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the agreement was dated October 22, 1901, by which the defendant's interest was to be purchased for 825*l.*, and the stock was to

be taken at a valuation, but the defendant had declined to carry out the agreement. He had, however, since signed a consent for judgment to be entered against him, so that his Lordship would not be troubled with the hearing of the action. Counsel now asked that a decree be granted for specific performance, with costs. His clients had agreed to take over the stock and fittings at the wholesale market price of the day when plaintiffs took possession, and to pay 400*l.* down. The Vice-Chancellor made the order, and directed an inquiry as to the value of the stock in-trade.

Mr. Todd, for defendant, said his client had been told by two friends that he had sold the premises too cheap, which caused him to tear up the agreement, but it was still in such a condition that it could be read.

#### THE CLAIM AGAINST A DOCTOR.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court on February 28, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the hearing was concluded, after occupying four days, of the action brought by Miss C. Forsythe, a nurse, to recover damages from Dr. W. T. Law, of Weymouth Street, for alleged negligent treatment, consisting in administering to her, or negligently allowing her to administer to herself, excessive doses of morphine, cocaine, and chloral. The defence was a denial of negligence, and Sir Douglas Powell and other medical specialists on behalf of the defendant testified that plaintiff had an exceptional asthma and the treatment was not unreasonable. It transpired that defendant had not charged the plaintiff for his services, and after hearing the defendant's own evidence the jury intimated that their minds were made up. Counsel for the plaintiff having addressed the Court, the jury found for the defendant, for whom judgment was entered, with costs. Mr. Justice Grantham added that there was not the slightest justification for a charge made by counsel for the plaintiff against the defendant, that he had got up a mock consultation with another doctor.

#### THE "VASELINE" TRADE-MARK.

THE Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Cozens-Hardy) was on Friday (February 28), Saturday (March 1), and Monday (March 3) occupied with the arguments in the case of the *Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Consolidated*, of New York, an appeal by the company from an order of Mr. Justice Buckley directing the trade-mark "Vaseline" to be struck off the register. Mr. Astbury, K.C., with whom was Mr. Walker, appeared in support of the appeal, and said the position was a somewhat curious one. The trade-mark "Vaseline" was probably one of the best known in Europe, and it had been on the register for very many years in several countries. A short time ago a Mr. E. T. Pearson applied to register the word "Vasogen," but the Comptroller would not register it without the consent of the Chesebrough Company, and, of course, they would not consent. Then Mr. Pearson applied to Mr. Justice Buckley by way of appeal from the Comptroller, and moved to rectify the register by having removed therefrom the trade-mark "Vaseline," his contention being that the mark was not, within the meaning of Section 10 of the 1875 Act, a special and distinctive word used as a trade-mark before the passing of the Act. Mr. Justice Buckley held that the word "Vaseline" could not be registered as a trade-mark, the authorities showing that in order to make an old mark a distinctive word within the section, it must be distinctive in the sense that it referred to the manufacture of the article, and not to the article itself. In the present case he held that the word "Vaseline" applied to the article, and was not a distinctive word. He therefore directed the register to be rectified by the removal of the word "Vaseline," but at the same time he held that "Vasogen" was also not a word which could be registered as a trade-mark. Mr. Pearson did not appeal from that part of the order by which the learned Judge held that "Vasogen" could not be registered, so that he had now no *locus standi*, and the question was one simply between the Chesebrough Company and the law officers. Pearson having failed to obtain registration of "Vasogen," he was now interested in the question whether "Vaseline" should be retained on the register only as a member of the public. Their Lordships, he was sure, would appreciate that the matter was of very great importance to his clients, and the question they would have to decide, so far as the



question of law was concerned, was one which had been discussed in a number of cases, but with respect of which there had been no actual decision. The learned judge in the Court below based his judgment in a great measure upon the point that Mr. Chesebrough, who was the originator of this particular method of making petroleum jelly, took out a number of patents, one in 1865 in this country, one in America in 1872, and another subsequently in this country; and that in the American patent Chesebrough stated that the substance he made by the operation described he called "Vaseline." Mr. Justice Buckley therefore came to the conclusion that that was the name of a patented article, and that the patentee could not use it as a trade-mark after the expiration of his patent. "Vaseline" was one of the best known trade-marks in the world. It had been on the register for thirty years, and no one could be hurt by his clients telling the trade that vaseline was their preparation. He felt sure their Lordships would not, unless driven to it, deprive the appellants of a valuable property acquired by years of industry.

Mr. Moulton, K.C., for the respondent Pearson, argued that a man could not claim the monopoly in the name of a thing if he had once made the word the name of the substance which he prepared. He submitted that "Vaseline" as a trade-mark could not stand, and that it ought never to have got on to the register.

Mr. Astbury replied on the whole case, and in the result their Lordships reserved judgment.

#### DR LEONARD'S WILL.

IN the Chancery Division, Dublin, on March 3, before the Master of the Rolls, the case of the will of the late Dr. John Leonard, apothecary, North Earl Street, Dublin, came on for hearing. The late Dr. Leonard left assets valued at over 24,000*l*. He had four sisters, of two of whom he had heard nothing for years, and he left legacies to all four, and also to his brother in London. Two sisters predeceased him. One sister went to Sydney, Australia, and another to Buenos Ayres, South America. It was believed these two were alive, but there was no certain knowledge as to where they now were. The Master of the Rolls made an order for the administration of the estate, limited to an inquiry as to who were the legatees under the will. He directed the plaintiff to lodge 20,000*l*. in Court, and to first pay an admitted claim of 2,000*l*.

### County Court Cases.

#### A NEW TRIAL.

AT the Romford County Court on February 22, before Judge Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Gowen, solicitor, Romford, applied for a new trial in the case of *Ryan v. Whitelock*, which was an action by the plaintiff, Dr. Ryan, to recover the sum of 50*l*., paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, Mr. H. W. Whitelock, chemist and druggist, Romford (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 204), for the purposes of a chemist's business opened by them at Chadwell Heath. Mr. Gowen contended that the weight of evidence as well as the Judge's summing-up were in favour of the defendant, whilst some of the plaintiff's evidence was uncorroborated, but that of the defendant was supported up to the hilt. Mr. Ellis, barrister, opposed the application, but Judge Atkinson granted a new trial, reserving the whole question of costs.

#### A COD-LIVER OIL DISPUTE.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on Friday, February 28, before Mr. Bosanquet, K.C., the Common Serjeant, and a jury, Mr. Hans Borregaard, trading as H. Borregaard & Co., importers, 16 Water Lane, E.C., sued Mr. H. Ruback, essential-oil merchant, of Mark Lane, to recover the sum of 19*l*. 19*s*., being the price of seven barrels of cod-liver oil sold and delivered. Mr. Barrett was counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. Read for the defendant. It appeared from counsel's statement that in October last year the plaintiff had eight barrels of cod-liver oil lying at Brewer's Quay, which he wished to sell to defendant. He said the parcel was one manufacture—J.R.H. brand, and it was agreed to draw only one sample. This was done by Joseph Barber & Co., Brewer's Quay, and the sample was forwarded to the defendants, who agreed to buy at 57*s*. per barrel cash, less 2½ per cent. discount. On October 24

the defendant sent an order for one barrel of the oil. This was delivered, together with a statement requesting payment to be made in fourteen days. There was also a note to the effect that all claims in respect of the goods were to be made within three days from the date of invoice, otherwise they would not be allowed. The defendant appeared quite satisfied with the barrel of cod-liver oil, and a further order was given for the remaining seven barrels at the same price. The sale was effected upon the same terms and conditions, and an invoice was made out for 19*l*. 19*s*. The defendant afterwards inquired whether the plaintiff had any more of the cod-liver oil, and was told that he had not and did not expect to have any. On October 29 a cheque was sent by the defendant for 2*l*. 17*s*., the price of the first barrel of oil. On November 18 the plaintiff wrote requesting a remittance for the seven barrels of oil. After the defendant, however, had kept the oil for twenty-one days, the question was first raised that the bulk of the oil was not according to sample (the contract stipulating three days).

The plaintiff gave evidence corroborative of counsel's statement. In cross-examination he said he had obtained the cod-liver oil from a friend who had received it from Norway. It was of Holmboe's manufacture.

For the defence Mr. Thomas J. Wise, manager to the defendant, said he remembered the plaintiff calling and saying he had a parcel of cod-liver oil which he wished to dispose of. Upon asking what oil it was, the plaintiff said it was of Messrs. J. R. Holmboe's manufacture. He (witness) said they were agents for Messrs. Holmboe, and therefore they could not handle the plaintiff's oil for their own account. The plaintiff said he did not wish Messrs. Holmboe to know that he was selling their oil, that he knew nothing about cod-liver oil, and that the parcel had come into his hands as he wished to close up an account. He asked witness what the value of the article was, and he replied if the oil was of Holmboe's manufacture, and was his finest oil, which was what they dealt in for medicinal purposes, the value was about 60*s*. London terms, which was fourteen days prompt, 2½ per cent. discount. The plaintiff asked them to sell the oil, and witness replied that they had that morning received two inquiries for cod-liver oil from two wholesale druggists, who wanted the oil on the spot. In order to sell he told the plaintiff he must have samples to send to customers. The plaintiff agreed to send a sample, and one afterwards came. He had said that if the barrels of cod-liver oil differed a sample would be required from each, but if it was one parcel of Holmboe's oil one sample would be sufficient. He got the sample, and after dividing into two bottles he despatched them to Messrs. Johnson, druggists, of Liverpool, and to Messrs. Hodder, of Bristol. Messrs. Johnson ordered one barrel of the oil, and that was the first barrel cleared on October 25. Over that there was no complaint and no dispute. That was the barrel from which the sample was evidently drawn. Messrs. Hodder got the other seven barrels, and when they received them they wrote complaining of the oil. Within half an hour of the complaint reaching Mr. Ruback the plaintiff was informed by telephone of it. He replied that he had sold the defendant the oil, and he must pay for it. To this he (witness) replied that the oil had been sold by sample, and if the bulk was not in accordance with the sample they could not leave their customer in the lurch. It was not true, as alleged by the plaintiff, that the complaint was made only after payment was asked for. The oil was not fit for human consumption, being too strong. It was a low-grade oil, value from 25*s*. to 30*s*. per barrel. Not one of the samples taken by the Free Trade Wharf people was identical with the sample upon which he had bought. In cross-examination the witness said the plaintiff was informed that the oil would be sent to Free Trade Wharf and lie there at his disposal, as it was of no use for medicinal purposes. The plaintiff said he should decline to take delivery of the oil. Mr. Thomas Johnson, delivery foreman, Free Trade Wharf, proved the receipt of the oil there—the only consignment which they had. The barrels were dirty, and the marks on some could not be discerned. Four, he believed, were marked J.R.H. Mr. Otto Ruback said he had compared samples drawn from the seven barrels with the sample upon which the oil was bought and they were not identical. Had they carried out the contract with Messrs. Hodder they would have made

17. 1s. profit. They now counterclaimed for loss of profit and for cost of carriage to and from Bristol amounting to 17. 17s. 2d. Mr. Edmund Carpenter, managing director of Henry Hodder & Co., Bristol, stated in evidence that the oil was not fit for human consumption. Mr. Walter Stanley Phillips (Jenkin & Phillips, 14 Mincing Lane) said he had compared the samples of the bulk of the oil with the original sample, and none of them were equal to the original.

The jury, in answer to questions put to them by Mr. Bosanquet, found that there was a sale by sample; that the bulk of the oil was substantially inferior to the sample; and that the defendant rejected the oil in due time. Upon those findings a verdict was entered for the defendant upon the claim and counterclaim for the sum of 27. 18s. 2d. The Common Serjeant said of course the oil now belonged to the plaintiff.

#### CHEMISTS' LABELS.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on March 5, before the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K C) and a jury, an action was brought by Fell & Briant, colour-printers, Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate Street, against Marion, James & Ker (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Hackney, to recover 237. 5s. (subsequently reduced to 19s. 15s. 6d.) for printing coloured labels. The defendants pleaded that the labels were inferior to sample, were worthless, and that they refused to accept and returned the same. Mr. Israel Davies was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lewis Thomas for the defendants. It appeared that for some two years past the plaintiffs had been executing colour-printing for the defendants. In November a question arose about a credit, and the plaintiffs not having received payments for certain accounts, instructed their solicitors to apply for payment. That, according to the plaintiffs' case, gave rise to ill-feeling, which, it was said, culminated on November 27 or 28 in the rejection of certain labels, which were the subject of the present action. The evidence of Mr. John Mundy, manager to the plaintiffs, and other witnesses showed that estimates for printing perfume-labels, neck-labels, and hair-dye labels were given by the plaintiffs in October. The hair-dye labels were sent in on November 21, and on November 27 the perfume-labels with the neck-labels were sent in. On that day the defendants wrote stating that they would not think of accepting the perfume-labels with neck-bands, as they were not up to the sketch, "that they were most common, and a disgrace for any firm to send out." Plaintiffs contended that they were a full and proper compliance with the order, and brought this action to recover the price. Mr. Mundy, in cross-examination, denied that he had to submit a proof; no proof was mentioned. Mr. T. Grimsdall, lithographer, stated that the hair-dye labels were quite up to sample, and the perfume-labels were good. Mr. Thomas Johnson, a lithographic printer, gave evidence to the same effect. Mr. James, a director of the defendant company, stated that it was material to the trade in introducing the line to a new customer, that the labels should be perfectly attractive. After the first sale the contents of the bottle would sell on its merits. Mr. J. G. Ker, director of the defendant company, said he gave the order for the perfume-labels and asked for a proof, emphasising the need of good quality, because the goods were a Christmas line. The labels delivered were not up to sample. The Recorder told the jury that if the labels were not up to sample, they should return a verdict for the defendants. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for 197. 15s. 6d. The Recorder, on the application of Mr. Davies, certified for costs between 20% and 50%, on the ground that the case was of importance to a particular class of persons.

#### THE SACCHARIN PATENTS.

ON March 5, Sheriff Campbell Smith, of Dundee, issued an interlocutor in an action at the instance of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited), Queen Victoria Street, London, against Max Paulsen, merchant, Commercial Street, Dundee, to interdict the defender from selling, or dealing, or using in any way saccharin or any compound having the properties of saccharin, or which is manufactured and produced by the processes used in its manufacture and production, and from selling, using, or dealing in the same. They also sought an interim interdict, and sued for 500% as damages sustained by them. His Lordship dismissed the action with expenses to defender, stating that if the article sold by defender was

real and true saccharin, how could it be proved that it was not produced by the pursuers themselves? They produced it to sell, and could they be sure where every pound they produced went to? He did not think freedom of sale, still less freedom of chemical experiment, could be stopped by such an interdict, still less could the use of saccharin be so stopped. If the defender at a tea-party in his own or a friend's house were to put a tablet or pill of saccharin in his tea to give him an excuse for making wry faces and sneering at it, he would violate the interdict sought, and perhaps require to go to prison for breaking it. He (the Sheriff) could not grant an interdict of such vagueness and involving the possibility of such extravagant consequences.

#### A BEDSTEAD TRANSACTION.

AT the Clerkenwell County Court on March 4, Robert Thompson Randell, furniture dealer, 523 Holloway Road, sued Max Schliephak, stated to be a chemist, 44 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, to recover the sum of 77. 1s. 6d., in respect of two bedsteads supplied. Defendant had paid 37. 18s. 6d. into court. Plaintiff's case was that the bedsteads were of the latest design, and the price agreed upon 37. 3s. each bedstead. After hearing both sides and examining a bedstead, the judge took the plaintiff's view of the transaction; verdict accordingly.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

##### LINIMENT OF SOAP.

AT Bow Street Police Court on February 28, Arthur B. Spinks, trading as a chemist at Theobald's Road, W.C., appeared before Mr. Marsham to an adjourned summons charging him with selling liniment of soap containing 40 per cent. of methylated spirit.

Mr. F. W. Beck (who defended on behalf of the C.D.A.) said the point he wished to raise was whether it was right to set up the British Pharmacopœia as the sole standard for articles of this kind. The essence of the offence with which the defendant was charged was that he had sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. He proposed to show that the same kind of article had been sold without question for the past fifty years. He contended that there had been no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. It was well known that methylated spirit was used in liniment of soap. And he proposed to show that the article sold in this case was as good as liniment in which rectified spirit was used. To that end he called Dr. Arthur Mickle, late of Commercial Road, E., who was of opinion that soap-liniment made with methylated spirit was as good as that in which rectified spirit was used.

In cross-examination by Mr. Walford (for the prosecution) the witness said that when a doctor wrote a prescription he expected it to be made up in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. He did not think that in this case there had been any offence. He had no idea why methylated spirit was objected to.

Mr. Walford: Do you think a chemist should be prosecuted for selling beeswax which does not come up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia? Do they think it is wrong?

Witness: They may know they are liable to be brought before the Court, but they cannot think they are doing wrong.

Other evidence of a similar character having been given, the case was adjourned until Monday. On that day the solicitors and witnesses were in attendance, but owing to the pressure of other business the case was again adjourned.

The hearing of the case was resumed on March 5, when Mr. Glyn-Jones, called for the defence, said methylated soap-liniment was a domestic remedy, and was sold freely. It was a well recognised practice to use methylated spirit in soap-liniment. In this case 2d. an oz. had been charged for the liniment, and that would be sufficient to indicate the nature of the article. There would be more profit on liniment made with rectified spirit at 4d. an oz. than on liniment made with methylated spirit at 2d. an oz. Cross-examined by Mr. Walford, witness said in the majority of instances the British Pharmacopœia was the standard for domestic remedies, but there were many exceptions, and soap-liniment



was one of them. His experience taught him that when an article was wanted in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia it was asked for, or the letters "B.P." were used. Methylated liniment cost 9*½* a lb., and the rectified 2*½* 8*½* a lb. If a doctor ordered liniment of soap he usually supplied that made with rectified spirit. Mr. George Peter Pond, chemist and druggist, 68 Fleet Street, E.C.; Mr. John Butterworth, pharmaceutical chemist, 21 Walworth Road, S.E.; Mr. F. W. Truman, chemist, 71 Old Kent Road, S.E.; Mr. W. Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mr. David Whyte, chemist, Borough High Street, gave evidence to the same effect. The combined trade experience of these witnesses was 180 years, Messrs. Pond, Butterworth, and Truman alone having each about forty years' experience in pharmacy. Mr. Marsham said he would like time to consider his decision, and adjourned the summons *sine die*.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Kettering Police Court on March 5, Wm. Collyer, grocer, Geddington, was fined 10*s.* and 6*s.* costs for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, camphorated oil which did not contain sufficient camphor, and was made with cotton-seed oil.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Swindon, on February 27, John Povey, trading as a chemist at Bishopstone, was fined 1*l.*, and 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which, according to the analysis of Dr. Bernard Dyer, was deficient in ethyl nitrite.

#### VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

At the Highgate Petty Sessions, on March 5, Joseph Reed, chemist and druggist, 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, was summoned by Mr. A. L. Bridge under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling to his prejudice vinegar of squills which was deficient in quality by being 38 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Mr. F. W. Beck represented the defendant, but owing to the illness of Mr. Edward Bevan, the county analyst, the case was adjourned *sine die*.

At Tottenham Police Court on Thursday (6th inst.), Eugene McSweeney, chemist, of 433 Green Lanes, Tottenham, was summoned by Arthur Siddall Bridge, inspector of the Middlesex County Council, for selling vinegar of squills which was deficient to the extent of 60 per cent. in acetic acid. The certificate of the county analyst read as follows:—

I am of opinion that it is deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 60 per cent. This opinion is based on the fact that the sample contained only 1.56 per cent. of acetic acid, whereas it should have contained at least 4.2 per cent.

Mr. Bridge applied for the adjournment of the case owing to the illness of the analyst (Mr. Bevan). He mentioned that a similar summons was adjourned last week for the same reason, and said that possibly owing to the lapse of time the sample left with the defendant would undergo such a change that it might result in the proceedings having to be withdrawn. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

#### XL-ALL INSECTICIDE.

At the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Police Court on March 3, Ernest and Moses Jenkinson, trading as M. Jenkinson & Sons, florists, Newcastle, were summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling a poisonous vegetable alkaloid—viz., nicotine, without labelling it as poison as required by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Mr. J. E. Moxon (Stoke) prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and the defendants were represented by Mr. T. G. Dobbs (Worcester), and Mr. T. B. Sproston (Newcastle).

For the prosecutors John Morgan, gardener to Mr. A. Bullock, The Cedars, Quarry Avenue, Stoke-on-Trent, proved the purchase of XL-All insecticide from defendants, which was supplied in a brandy-bottle without any label (except that of the brandy). On January 23 a man, named Thomas Bullock, was working in the garden, and he, by mistake, drank some of the insecticide, and was taken to the infirmary.

Frank Mann, Albert Street, Newcastle, in the employ of the

defendants, gave evidence of the sale of the compound, but said he did not know it was poison.

Mr. Dobbs read a label which the witness said was received with each tin of this preparation. The label set forth that there was some danger of injury to the operator unless the hands were covered, and recommended rubber gloves if the fluid was used for dipping. Spraying was, however, recommended as not affecting the operator. Re-examined, he thought the dilution should be in the proportion of about four spoonfuls to a gallon of water, but he was not sure.

Mr. G. H. H. Mansfield, acting house-physician at the Infirmary at the time of the occurrence, stated that when brought there on January 23 Bullock was in a dying state, and expired in two or three minutes. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to heart failure, caused by the taking of some poison. He ascertained that the poison was nicotine. He tested the insecticide. It gave the tests characteristic of nicotine so pronouncedly that he judged there was a considerable percentage of nicotine in the compound. Nicotine was a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. Two drops had been known to kill, but he made only a qualitative and not a quantitative test of the preparation, and could not give the percentage of the nicotine which it contained. He thought, however, that less than 1 oz. of the preparation would cause death. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dobbs then addressed the Bench at length for the defence. He first raised technical objection to the competency of Mr. Harry Moon to prosecute in the case. According to a decision of the Judiciary Appeal Court of Scotland the proper person to prosecute under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. He contended that the prosecution was not valid because the Registrar himself was not the prosecutor.

In reply to the Magistrates' Clerk, Mr. Moon, who was instructing Mr. Moxon, said he was a clerk in the office of the Registrar.

The Chairman (Mr. Hardeman): You prosecute on behalf of the Registrar?

Mr. Moon: Yes, sir.

Mr. Dobbs said the question was not raised now for the first time, for there had been a good deal of doubt and difficulty about it. He did not desire to press this objection unduly, but he wished the Bench to note it, and then, in view of the very contradictory character of the Act, after hearing other points which he should bring before them, he should ask the Bench whether they ought not to give the defendants the benefit of any doubt which there might be in their mind.

The Chairman: If we are asked to give a decision on the point raised, we can decide that the prosecution is represented properly.

Mr. Dobbs, proceeding, said the Bench had to decide a question of a very technical character, and they had to decide it under a penal Act, which must be strictly construed. To show that the Act of 1868 was one which had been many times adversely commented on in rather adverse criticism, especially he called their attention to the words of Lord Watson, in the well-known case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. London and Provincial Supply Association. Lord Watson said: "It is impossible to disguise the fact that this statute is characterised by great ambiguity, and I would almost go to the length of saying confusion, of language." The House of Lords did not consider this Act well drawn, and they had a great difficulty over it. In that particular case they had to decide who was the seller within the meaning of Section 15. That section was one under which a person could be sued to recover a penalty for selling a poison within the meaning of the Act, and it was a very strange thing, but under Section 15 it had been held in many cases that the seller was the person who actually controlled the sale, and if the prosecution had been brought under that section the defendants could not have been held liable for the acts of their servant. He quoted in support of his contention the case of Pharmaceutical Society v. Wheeldon. Dealing with Clause 17 he quoted the case of Templeman v. Trafford, and was inclined to think that possibly the defendants in the present case might similarly be held liable for the acts of their servant. Mr. Dobbs then discussed what the words of Section 17 mean. He called special attention to the preamble of the Act, saying

that the intention of the Act was to make chemists and druggists the only persons who should handle poisons when they were required for medicinal or therapeutic use, as distinct from articles for trade-purposes. If they found that this insecticide was a poison within the meaning of the Act it would be equivalent to saying that paint which contained arsenic was a poison within the meaning of the Act, and therefore could not be sold by an oil and colour man or an ironmonger. In tobacco there was from 5 to 6 per cent. of nicotine. Nicotine being a vegetable alkaloid, they must prohibit the sale of tobacco by any but chemists and druggists, as being a poison within the Act, if they held that to be the case in regard to insecticide. He contended that this was not a poison which should only be sold by chemists and druggists, and if they found that chemists were not the only persons who could sell it there was no need for it to be labelled poison, or with the name of the article, or the name and address of the seller. If they had to put the name of the article on, what were they to put in this case? Which was the ingredient, the actual poison, to be mentioned on the label? What were they to label paint? Arsenic, lead, or what? If the Act meant that, the whole condition of trade would be upset. No person could sell soap, or flypapers, or cosmetics, or innumerable other things, because each one of them contained a certain amount of poison, and if dissolved and taken in sufficient quantity would cause, possibly, death to the individual.

The Chairman (Mr. C. H. Hardeman): You may on that principle include green tea. It is a poison; but as people have drunk it for seventy or eighty years it is a slow one. (Laughter)

Mr. Dobbs, continuing, said the whole of the tradesmen in some form or other would be hit by this Act so interpreted. He asked them to consider very seriously the position. He said that a poison within the Act should be an article that is sold in a pure and simple form. If nicotine had been sold as nicotine in pure form, then it would have been poison within the meaning of the Act. But as it was sold it was for a trade-purpose, and was of the most practical utility to horticulturists. If he had to go and buy insecticide from a chemist, the chemist would not be able to advise him as to the most advantageous way to use it, because he was not a horticulturist. He contended that the Legislature never contemplated that a thing of this kind would come within the Act.

Mr. Trigger (a Magistrate) mentioned vermin-killer, which contained strychnine, but

Mr. Dobbs said that was specially mentioned and provided for in the Act. He admitted that there was utter carelessness on the part of the salesman in putting such a fluid into a brandy-bottle. But even supposing that the Bench found that it was a poison within the meaning of the Act, he argued that the quantity of nicotine was so infinitesimal that it should not be mentioned as a poison. He quoted the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Delves, which, he claimed, showed that the prosecution were bound to prove the relative quantity of poison. The manufacturer of the insecticide was one of the largest manufacturers of poisons in the world, and he should call him to state what the percentage of nicotine was. If the Bench found against him it would place traders in a most difficult position.

Mr. Sproston said that in the last case referred to by Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Findlay, for the prosecution, agreed that it did not matter in what quantity the poison was present in the compound, and that the fact that there was one of the scheduled poisons in it was sufficient. The Judges held that it was not sufficient, and that the quantity must be proved, and the prosecution failed on that ground. That was precisely the case in this instance. The quantity of nicotine in the insecticide had not been proved, and he contended the prosecution must fail on that ground.

William George Griffin, F.I.C., manufacturing chemist, Battersea, called for the defence, said he was the manufacturer of the insecticide, which was known as "Xl-All." It contained exactly 4 per cent. of nicotine, and it was due to that nicotine that it was so useful in destroying insect life. In a strong tobacco there was about 5 to 6 per cent. of nicotine. It was sold by florists and horticulturists all over the kingdom and on the Continent, and had never been labelled poison. Chemists sold it in the same way. He had never known of an accident arising from it.

Mr. Moxon: Were you a witness in a case of Wrench's?—Yes.

And there was a compound of the same kind mentioned there. What was the percentage of nicotine in that?—More like 40 or 50 than 4.

How much tobacco was used in the manufacture of that?—I cannot answer that.

How much tobacco is used in this "Xl-All"?—Ten pounds per gallon.

Do you advertise 20 lbs. of the strongest tobacco?—I am not aware of that.

In further cross-examination the witness admitted that a label produced was used on tins of "Xl-All" by the person for whom he manufactured it.

Mr. Moxon quoted from the label: "Many times stronger in pure nicotine than the strongest tobacco-juice made. Each gallon contains the pure extract of about 20-lbs. weight of strong tobacco." Mr. Moxon added: I am putting it to you that this label is either a fraud on the public or it is true. If it is true, what percentage of nicotine does it contain?—I have said 4 per cent.

If this gallon contains the extract of 20 lbs. of strong tobacco, how much nicotine does it contain?—I can tell you no more than that it contains 4 per cent. of nicotine.

The Chairman said the Bench were unanimous that the offence had been proved, and had decided to fine the defendants 2*l.* and costs, not to exceed 3*l.* 3*s.* They were quite aware of the importance of the case, and it would, to some extent, produce a revolution in the trade in these poisons. But it was very important that poisons should not be sold without proper precautions for the protection of the public.

Mr. Dobbs asked the Bench to state a case for a higher Court, and the Bench agreed to do so.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

NOTICE is issued by the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin, that on March 18 a public sitting of the Court will be held to investigate the affairs of Mr. Edward P. Murray, druggist, Arran Quay Dublin, who on February 20 was adjudged a bankrupt.

*Re* ROGERS BROTHERS, Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Brokers.—At the London Bankruptcy Court on March 5, Mr. E. B. Rogers and Mr. H. N. E. Rogers were further examined publicly in bankruptcy, and the examination was ordered to be concluded.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Priestley, Joshua Stoddell**, 1188 Latimer Street, Leeds Road, Bradford, drug vendor. Trustee, Walter Lund, 55 Tyrrel Street, Bradford, accountant. Dated, February 21; filed, February 25. Liabilities unsecured, 95*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 103*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Hirst, Brook & Hirst, Leeds	...	...	24 0 0
Savage, J. & Co., Bradford	...	...	24 0 0

**Waddington, John William**, Hungerford, chemist and dentist. Trustee, Arthur W. Neate, Speenhamland, Newbury, auctioneer. Dated, February 26; filed, March 3. Secured creditors, 2*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 357*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 157*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Astley, H., D'O., W., Hungerford	...	150	0 0
Baiss Brothers & Co. (Limited), London	...	11	0 9
Barker, R. H., Hungerford	...	14	0 0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London (estd.)	...	15	0 0
Hickman & Metcalf, Newbury	...	14	0 0
Maw, Sons & Sons, London	...	13	0 0
Schwepes (Limited), Bristol	...	14	0 0
Bankers' Claims	...	19	0 0

THE British Consul at Ssumac (China) wishes to draw the attention of all British manufacturers having dealings with the Far East to the exhibition that is to be held at Hanoi during 1902. Every facility will be offered by the promoters to intending exhibitors, and it is hoped to make the exhibition thoroughly representative of the Far East.



## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Lewis, L. A., Noyes A. J., and Monnickendam, F. C.,** under the style of Durant & Co., Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C., and Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, W.C., wholesale perfumers and manufacturers of toilet preparations.

**Metcalf, T. E., and Smith E.,** under the style of Metcalf & Smith, Halifax, Yorkshire, wholesale druggists.

**Wilson, H. C., and Magner, W. T.,** West Ferry Road, Millwall, London, E., medical practitioners.

## New Companies & Company News.

**INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a company of the same name (incorporated in 1875 and now in liquidation), and to carry on the business of paint, enamel, distemper, and varnish manufacturers, dealers in drugs, chemicals, &c.

**W. FURSE & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. To acquire the business of oil, grease, and tallow merchants, &c., carried on by Thomas Ball and William F. Ball, both of Dudley Street, Cardiff, and to carry on that business, as well as that of manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, &c.

**INTERNATIONAL OIL AND STORAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 120,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire any petroleum or oil-bearing lands, and to carry on the business of winning, dealing in, and refining, petroleum and other oils. The first directors are W. Peterson, D. Davies, W. J. Stephens, and F. W. G. Snook.

**ENGLISH PETROLEUM TRUST OF GALICIA (LIMITED).**—Capital 100,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire any petroleum or oil-bearing lands in Austria or elsewhere, to sink wells for petroleum, and to carry on the business of dealers in and refiners of petroleum and mineral oils, &c. Registered office, Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.

**STELFOX (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. Stelfox, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in scientific and industrial apparatus, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. J. Jones, J. C. Thresh, and E. J. Sidebotham. Registered office, 12 Coupland Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

**PIONEER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and contractors for the sale, purchase, and supply of electrical novelties, motors, photographic apparatus, manufacturers of elastic or web braces or suspenders, &c. The first directors are E. B. Koopman and W. T. Smedley. Registered office, 18-19 Great Windmill Street, W.

**ARCHIBALD EADIE & CO. (LIMITED).**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 40,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of Archibald Eadie & Co., paint and colour manufacturers, of Glasgow, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of white lead, paints, colours, cements, varnishes, tallow, grease, and other similar substances, oil boilers and refiners, resin distillers, manufacturing chemists, general merchants, &c. Registered office, 54 Cook Street, Glasgow.

**ALLIANCE ROLL-FILM CAMERA COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in roll or continuous films for photography, cameras adapted for such films, and all kinds of papers, chemicals, apparatus and appliances for use in connection therewith. No initial public issue. Every member for the time being shall be a director unless he refuse within six months of becoming a member. A corporation, being a member of the company, may nominate not more than three directors, but only one such may vote at any meeting. In case of joint holders, only first on list who is present at meeting may vote. Registered office, Gwydir Chambers, 104 High Holborn, W.C.

**W. SMITH & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by W. F. Smith at 24 High Street, Abingdon, Berks, and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, patent-medicine vendors, herbalists, perfumers, oil and colour men, Italian warehousemen, storekeepers, manufacturers of photographic, optical, surgical, dental, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. F. Smith, Bedwell Place, Abingdon, chemist; A. W. Franklin, 23 High Street, Abingdon, chemist's manager; Mrs.

E. M. Franklin, 23 High Street, Abingdon; W. T. B. Arnold, 40 Bath Street, Abingdon, chemist and druggist; Mrs. Z. Mulcock, 44 Bath Street, Abingdon; G. F. Ivey, 44 Bath Street, Abingdon, accountant; and C. F. Franklin, 80 St. Anne's Road, Rotherham, grocer's assistant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 23 High Street, Abingdon, Berks.

**JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS (LIMITED).**—Mr. Arthur H. Crosfield has been appointed chairman of this company, and Mr. Joseph John Crosfield deputy-chairman.

**ANGLO-FRENCH QUICKSILVER AND MINING CONCESSION (Kwei-Chau Province) of China (LIMITED).**—The report for the year ended August 31, 1901, states that political troubles being now ended considerable progress has been made, and the reports of the Company's general manager in China continue to be most encouraging. Operations have been in progress at the Dah Siao Tung, Sao Gao Tung, and Dah Gwa Chun, three of the Company's principal mines at Wen Shan Chiang. In order to meet the expenditure for current charges and further development the directors made a call of 5*s.* per share on the preference shares.

**W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED).**—The sixteenth annual meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, N.W., on February 25, Mr. W. B. Fordham, in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year 1901, the Chairman said that (comparing the previous accounts) the stock is less by over 4,000*l.*, and the Company has fewer creditors and more debtors. There is more available cash, and during the past year 1,000*l.* had been paid off on mortgage account. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; a final dividend of 6 per cent. for the second half of 1901 was declared (making, with the inter'm dividend, 6 per cent. for the year), and 1,500*l.* was voted to the directors for their services. Mr. W. B. Fordham was re-elected a director, and the auditor was re-appointed.

**ALFRED BIRD & SONS (LIMITED).**—Mr. Alfred F. Bird presided at the annual meeting of this company, held at Birmingham on February 27. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, February 22, page 300), reviewed the progress of the business since its establishment in 1837. During all that time it had held a leading position in the trade, and possessed valuable freehold properties in Birmingham and London free from encumbrance. The enormous development of the business was shown by the fact that while the year 1899 gave an increase of 166 per cent. over 1892, the increase in 1901 over 1892 was 275 per cent. Before declaring the amount of profits in the balance-sheet, the directors had taken advantage of their powers to establish an internal reserve of a very substantial amount. The continued expansion of the business necessitated a considerable extension of the works. It was intended to pull down four of the least important of the sixteen retail shops in D ritend, together with certain obsolete buildings in the rear, and build offices and additions to the works.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD have at last relented in favour of giving adequate remuneration to Mr. Colbeck, one of the dispensers to the Holborn Board of Guardians. But it is only half-hearted. Instead of assenting to a permanent increase of salary, they have given sanction to a gratuity of 10*l.*

AN INNOCENT SPECIMEN of the medical student tribe walked into a druggist's shop a few days ago and signified a desire for "2 oz. of syrup of Virginian prunes." The druggist was totally lost until the student remembered that prescriptions were usually written in Latin, and so he said "syrupus pruni Virginianæ."

WHICH BOND STREET CHEMIST?—According to the recent report of the Ladies' Commission on the Concentration Camps:—"The organisation of the hospitals and the provision of 'medical comforts' are the features which reflect the greatest credit on the administrations which are responsible, and on the medical and nursing staffs as a whole. The dispensaries are well stocked, and the supply of all kinds of invalid food and stimulants is practically unlimited. In one camp, which was in no way exceptional in this respect, the dispenser said: 'I have been for many years an assistant in one of the leading chemists in Bond Street, and I should not be ashamed to compare my stock with his.' "The dispenser" may stand for Mr. W. H. Kerr, who has a position of that kind in South Africa.

## Scientific Progress.

**Genuine Licorice-juice.**—Van Rijn has examined a number of samples of genuine licorice-juice (*Pharm. Weekblad*, 1902, 64), and gives the following as the limits for eight selected samples:—Water 15.3 to 20.8; ash=4.0 to 6.3; glycyrrhizin in the dried juice 6 to 15 per cent.; soluble in water -21 to 31 per cent.

**A New Vanillin Compound.**—By condensing vanillin with benzaldehyde in the presence of zinc chloride, Rogoro (*Chem. Zeit.*, 1902, 3) has obtained a new body which he terms benzo divanillin. This compound has the formula  $C_{18}H_{16}O_4(OH)_2$ , and forms microscopic crystals melting at 222°. It has the usual characteristics of an aldehyde.

**A New Celluloid Patent.**—According to Zuhl and Eismann (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 115) the employment of camphor as a solvent for nitrocellulose, which has never yet been satisfactorily substituted by anything else, is obviated by the employment of the phosphoric acid esters of phenols and naphthols. Those specially recommended are the phosphoric esters of ordinary phenol, cresol, and naphthol. The resulting celluloid is free from odour, and any oils such as castor oil to improve the plasticity may be worked in in the usual manner.

**Cytisine.**—Freund (*Chem. Zeit.*, 1901, 1154) publishes his latest results dealing with the constitution of the alkaloid cytisine. By heating it with hydriodic acid he obtains a new alkaloid of the formula  $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O$ , and a compound of the formula  $C_{11}H_{11}NO$ . This body on oxidation yields an acid melting at over 350°. It also yields a nitro derivative melting at 275°. A series of compounds of both decomposition products has been prepared, which on further investigation are expected to throw great light on the ultimate constitution of the original alkaloid.

**A New Reaction for Aldehydes.**—Rimini (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 79) gives the details of a very delicate new reaction for aldehydes, by which even the smallest traces may be detected. A solution of the aldehyde in alcoholic potash is heated with Pilot's hydroxylamin-phenyl sulphonic acid. This results in the formation of benzyl-sulphonic acid and a hydroxamic acid containing the aldehyde residue. The latter compound can easily be separated, and yields an intense red-violet colour with traces of iron chloride. This reaction is claimed to be of great use in the detection of aldehydes.

**Ibogine.**—This compound has recently been fully investigated by Haler and Heckel (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 55). It is the active principle of a plant indigenous to the Congo. The alkaloid exists in the root-bark, the leaves and the stem-bark. It has the formula  $C_{20}H_{27}N_2O_2$ . It forms white crystals melting at 152° sharply, and is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in most organic solvents. It is slightly levorotatory, to the extent of -12.9°. The bark of the twigs contains another crystalline compound, melting at 206°, which has not been further investigated.

**New Essential Oils.**—Haensel, in the current issue of his *Berichte*, gives the following details of three new essential oils:—The flowers of *Althaea officinalis* gave on distillation 0.024 per cent. of an oil of a dark colour melting at 36°, of a bitter taste and acid reaction. Small white crystals were separated from the oil but have not been examined. *Marrubium album* and *M. nigrum* both yield essential oils, the former having a sp. gr. of 0.9414, the latter, 0.934. They are both concrete, melting at 16° to 17°. A crystalline compound melting at 190° to 195° was isolated from each of them. The dried flowers of *Achilla millefolium* gave 0.485 per cent. of essential oil. It is an oil of sp. gr. 0.9165, slightly levorotatory in dilute alcoholic solution, and solidifying to a fatty consistence by cooling to -20°. It appears to resemble chamomile oil in properties, and to contain the characteristic blue compound present in that oil.

**Iodine Value of Oils.**—Of the modifications of that already very satisfactory analytical process, the determination of the iodine value of fatty oils by Hübl's method, there have been many which show no advantage over the original, whilst most are of considerably less value. The latest is that of a writer in the *Pharm. Central.*, who proposes to employ iodine bromide in acetic acid solution. It is claimed that the results can be obtained by an absorption of fifteen minutes, with as great accuracy as by the long absorption of Hübl's process. No experimental results of value are quoted, and there appears no reason to expect that this modification will prove more satisfactory than the many others which have been proposed.

**Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide by Light.**—At a recent meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Mr. R. F. D'Arcy gave an account of experiment showing that dilute

solutions of hydrogen peroxide are rapidly affected by exposure to sunshine. Experiments were chiefly made with aqueous solutions containing 4 per cent. of "20 vol."  $H_2O_2$ . Exposure of such a solution in a flask to the sunshine of five days in June resulted in the decomposition of about three-quarters of the hydrogen peroxide. In open dishes it is more rapidly decomposed, and the effect in this case is not dependent (at any rate, to any considerable extent) on the evaporation taking place simultaneously. It is not a temperature effect and the author is of opinion that the decomposition by light is a possible source of production of positive and negative ions in the atmosphere. A detailed account is to be found in the *Phil. Mag.*, January, 1902.

## Things that Happen—Sometimes.



### Co-opted.

"You are new, Brother Richard," the Registrar said,  
"And you're slightly outspoken and bold;  
So if you are honoured do *not* lose your head,  
But remember to do as you're told."

"Your very kind words I will never forget,"  
The J.P. replied, overcome;  
"And if by perplexity I should be met,  
I'll come for advice—or be dumb."

"You are new," spoke the Oracle, biting his quill,  
"But you follow in orthodox ways,  
And if you but promise to utter no ill,  
I'll give you a column of praise."

"Your kindness is touching," the Alderman sobbed,  
"Of its worth I am cognisant quite;  
And of your good will I shall never be robbed,  
For your wisdom will keep me all right."

"You are new," said the Ancient One, crossing his hands,  
"And your deeds have ne'er given me pain;  
So if you are good and obey my commands,  
You'll perhaps get a badge and a chain."

"I was reared where the sprats and the mackerels skip,"  
The Spring Gardens Magnate replied,  
"And to be the Commander of Pharmacy's ship,  
Would fill me with feverish pride."

THE STORY is told that a rather fascinating young lady went into a drug-store to purchase a bath sponge. When the young clerk pranced up to inquire her wants she became "rattled," and asked for a sponge bath. The clerk immediately fainted, and has not yet entirely recovered from the shock.—*N. W. Druggist.*



## Observations and Reflections.

By NRAYSER.

### The Carnegie Trust

provides a vast sum for the benefit of Scottish students. The interest on two millions sterling is to be spent annually in improving the facilities of the Universities of Scotland, and in aiding their graduates by the payment of their fees so far as the trustees may deem the cases suitable. Whether this gorgeous endowment will realise the intentions of the giver is very doubtful. Mr. Carnegie's idea was, I fancy, a grand one. He wanted his nation to get the benefits of those great education foundations. He wanted especially those who were to be engaged in commercial pursuits to taste the banquet of culture, and he thought two millions would suffice to open the doors of these institutions to multitudes of men and women who would otherwise merely toil through a dreary life. But the money will have to be handled by examination-mongers, who think education can be measured by percentages of marks. They have resolved that no one is to get the benefit of Mr. Carnegie's munificence without passing one of the higher entrance examinations. The result will be that a certain lot of doctors, lawyers, and clergymen will get cheap teaching, and that is about all.

### Scotch Pharmacists

could hardly look on unconcerned while the interest on these two millions was being distributed. They would have been culpably negligent if they had not sought to secure some advantage from it for those who are to come after them. This I suppose was the genesis of the scheme which Mr. Tocher unfolded to the chemists of the North British Branch last week. It is a most carefully thought out plan, and was very ably presented. It is impossible to be sanguine in regard to its adoption by the Scotch universities, and though it looks pretty on paper I am not sure that anybody would be much the better for if it came into operation. There is already excellent provision elsewhere for those who want to learn what is necessary for their Qualifying examination. For the few who want higher education in pharmacy there are abundant opportunities for study, and for those who would like a degree the B.Sc. is available, and it is a distinct advantage that the studies necessary for that examination are a little outside the trade groove. We all know that there is not a field in pharmacy for many of Mr. Tocher's B.Sc. Pharms. To the vast majority of chemists and druggists the title and the training for it would prove rather an encumbrance than a help. There remains the one advantage of a free curriculum. I suppose that must be regarded as an advantage, but it is not quite certain that Mr. Carnegie's millions would be wisely employed in giving young Scotchmen something to lean against, while young Englishmen are learning to stand upright in their own strength; but this at any rate is a Scotch question exclusively, and it would be worse than mean for English authorities to grudge the benefit merely because they have not a similar opportunity.

### Mr. Boot's View of Pharmacy

is so imperial that I am not surprised to find that he has failed to appreciate my parochial objection to the development of the system, for which his and other companies are responsible, of controlling hundreds of retail businesses in various parts of the country. That he misapprehends the point is evident from the irrelevancy of his reply. Put in other words it is this: Messrs. Boot's companies are said to own some 250 chemists' businesses;

Lipton (Limited) run perhaps twice as many provision-shops; the same method is followed by a dozen other companies; gradually the independent tradesmen of our towns are being displaced by these company-shopkeepers, who figure in our towns as mere names without personalities, and are represented by a continually changing personality practically without a name. In times past the unpaid but honourable municipal work of the locality was largely done by the tradesmen I have referred to; they became churchwardens, overseers, guardians, councillors, mayors. They also did a large part of the religious and philanthropic work of their respective towns. I want to know whether these towns are going to be as well off when for these workers a drilled army of dependent employes is substituted; when for men striving to secure a position we have managers on fixed wages, and whose duty it is to remit their surplus profit weekly to headquarters a hundred miles away. Mr. Boot says I forget that his company has some 5,000 shareholders. How that fact concerns the discussion I do not know, and it is Mr. Boot's allusion to it that convinces me that he does not see the point.

### Recent Cases

under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act have frequently shown how unwise it is to submit to conviction without making a vigorous fight. But the application in the High Court in the methylated soap-liniment case last week suggests that for ordinary pockets there are limits to the obstinacy with which defences can be conducted. In this instance the Magistrate refused to hear certain evidence and convicted, refusing to state a case. Counsel asked for a rule to compel him to state one, and this was granted. The Magistrate may now obey, but most likely he will appear by other counsel in support of his refusal. The Court may then agree with him, or may remit the case, instructing him to hear the evidence. He may then convict again, and this may be followed by another appeal. I think I would prefer a slight stain on my character to all this costly procedure.

### Dr. Symes at Bradford

"regretted the modern tendency to go in for some experience at a store before a man commenced on his own account. That was simply feeding the enemy." It is not long ago since conscientious employers thought it policy to decline the services of assistants who had been in "stores." I know some of the same men who now ask eagerly of applicants, "Have you had any store experience?" and look on an affirmative reply as a recommendation. Store methods are pretty well understood by this time, and experience of them may not be so useful now as it was. But it cannot be denied that "the enemy" has taught us things which were not to be learned at the historic houses, and the old Latin proverb, "Fas est ab hoste docere," will justify itself once more. It is by the aid of chemists who have studied at the stores as well as at the Square that we shall win back our inheritance.

### A Certain Union

had invited tenders for drugs and sundries, and it was stipulated that the drugs should be obtained from the Apothecaries' Hall. A chemist who had received the invitation pointed out to the Clerk that a condition that drugs should be of Pharmacopoeia quality would be as satisfactory for the Union, and would facilitate tendering. Thereupon the Clerk sent out the following note:—"With reference to the form of contract for the supply of drugs, &c., to the ——— Union posted to you yesterday, I have to inform you that the qualities of goods and materials to be supplied under the contract are those specified in the current price-list of the British Pharmacopoeia, and not as stated in Clause 3 of the form." This was from a lawyer, who, I daresay, would quite confidently assure a court of justice that the law required all beeswax and carbonate of soda sold by chemists to be in accordance with the B.P. standard, just as if he knew all about it.

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"VERMILINE" (for Killing Parasites in Animals).—Tubes, 1 doz. on card, to retail at 6d. each, 4/- doz., 45/- gross; Tins, equal to 10 tubes, to retail at 4.6 each, 36/- doz. (Advertised in Animal Papers.)

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## Editorial Comments.

### The Photographic Season.

THE session period in the photographic world will soon give place to season trade, and if the mild weather of the last few days continue photographic chemists will be busy before Easter. In expectation we have recommenced our photographic notes, and we also describe some leading novelties that are now to be had. The increase in the number of photographic chemists within the last few years has been phenomenal, and there is as yet no sign that photography is decreasing in popularity. A recent census of the drug-trade has shown us that the number of chemists who sell photographic goods has more than doubled since 1893. This is particularly gratifying to us, who have long advocated the adoption of scientific side-lines by chemists, our contention being that the chemist and druggist is by his education and training the best tradesman to sell scientific apparatus. From several quarters we learn that there is some anxiety to know what the effect of the recent restrictive policy of the Kodak Company will be on the photographic business. So far it appears to have exercised a beneficial effect on the wholesale trade, and the competition to supply "free" cameras and films is resulting in some really good articles



being put on the market. New developing agents are still being introduced, coal-tar being the *alma mater* of the latest—*indinol*—as it has been of so many predecessors. The manufacture of these developers is mostly covered by patents, their constitution being disclosed in the published specifications. There is a tendency, however, to run developers of secret composition, which the trade should not encourage. Experience of the proprietary-medicine trade is sufficient to remind chemists of the length to which such business can be pushed, but apart altogether from the ethics of the question, the fact should be borne in mind that a developer of secret composition may lead to as much worry as a reagent whose identity is unknown. We see no reason why such old stagers amongst developers as *quinol* or *catechol* should be mixed with sodium sulphite or similar chemicals, and offered under fancy names as something new. However excellent these secret developers may be, they are not favourable to photographic progress, and to chemists and druggists they are inimical in so far as they ignore their ability to advise customers and degrade them to the position of mere handlers of sealed packages. Our observations during the past few weeks in endeavouring to ascertain what may be the chief features of the 1902 season lead us to the conclusion that the proprietary tendency in developers is a thing to be reckoned with; we do not mean developing solutions, but the serving up of old things in a new dress gorgeously described. "Fakes" Americans call them, and these are the object of this warning note.

### A Martindale Memorial.

At a meeting in the Pharmaceutical Society's house on Tuesday it was resolved, in the most cordial manner, to perpetuate the memory of the late William Martindale by placing in the Society's house a replica of the bust of Mr. Martindale which was exhibited in the Royal Academy last year. It is hoped that the funds received will permit the replica to be made of marble, and may also suffice to institute an annual award of a medal or prize of books to be given as a recognition of work done for the advancement of pharmacy. Mr. Martindale was a man who not only worked well himself for the advancement of pharmacy, but he was always urging others to do the same, and nothing could be more appropriate, therefore, than that the tribute by his friends in all parts of the British Empire should perpetuate this characteristic of his—encouragement of pharmaceutical progress. It is also fitting that his portrait should be placed in the house which was the nidus of his pharmaceutical life, where he spent the best years of his service to pharmacy, and where so many of his predecessors in the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society live still in portraiture. For the combined memorial of bust and prize it is estimated that a sum of about 600*l.* will be required, and it is hoped that chemists and druggists in all parts of the Empire will contribute sums from two shillings to two guineas—the latter being the maximum. We believe there will not be two opinions as to the appropriateness of this memorial, especially that a periodical prize to be awarded to young pharmacists should be an integral part of it. Mr. Martindale was ever young in his pharmaceutical work, and it is fitting that his memorial should be made an incentive to those entering upon their larger career in pharmacy. We have in the Hanbury medal an international recognition for those who have distinguished themselves in pharmacological research, and in the Pereira medal an award to students of all-round merit, but nothing to bestow upon those who are exceptionally proficient in pharmacy pure and simple. The Martindale prize might be

reserved for this, but there may be some difficulty in finding a basis for the award. It was suggested at the meeting that the Council's silver medal might be supplemented annually by a selection of books to form the Martindale prize. This is an eminently simple plan, but it would confine the prize to Major men, who nowadays are not required to show greater knowledge of theoretical and practical pharmacy than Minor men. We think some encouragement of the latter is called for, and that the Martindale prize might start the recognition. A plan of selection could be found in the Minor examination results which group the successful men, we understand, into at least two classes, first and second. All who pass in the first class with the highest possibles in dispensing and pharmacy might be made eligible to compete for the prize, the examination to be a written one in dispensing and pharmacy. The whole question of the form that the memorial, supplementary to the bust, should take was not discussed fully at Tuesday's meeting, it being felt that it must be left open until the extent of the subscription-list is known. As this journal is received by an exceptionally large number of chemists in the British colonies and India we may state that subscriptions from all are specially invited, and no doubt there are pharmacists in India, Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and the West Indies who will take steps to ensure that their *confrères* participate in the memorial. At home the Presidents of local Associations will doubtless do the same, so that the memorial may be in the widest sense a tribute by British pharmacists, as it should be.

### Use of the Royal Arms.

CHEMISTS and druggists, like other tradesmen, occasionally use the Royal Arms, chiefly on their stationery, especially prescription-envelopes, and, as far as we are aware, such use has never been challenged. Indeed, as was pointed out in our Winter Issue, the use of the Arms without the sanction of the King or any member of the Royal Family, is not expressly prohibited, but the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, Section 105, provides as follows:—

Any person who, without the authority of his Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government Department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal Arms, or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession by or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20*l.*

In our issue of January 13 we informed a correspondent that anyone may use the Royal Arms for purposes of trade, but not the words "by appointment" in association therewith, unless the appointment has actually been received. This has been taken exception to by the "Incorporated Association of her Majesty's and other Royal Warrant Holders (Limited)," from which, on February 7, we received the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by one of your subscribers to ask you to correct an error which appeared in your issue of January 13 last, page 91, *Legal Queries* 116/69 *re* Royal Arms. I beg to inform you that no one may use the Royal Arms for trade or other purposes without a warrant or written permission from one of the Royal Departments, under a penalty of 20*l.* Copy of Act enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

S. K. HOLMAN

(Secretary of the Association).

The "Act enclosed" was the section above referred to, and we pointed out in reply that the section does not expressly prohibit the use of the Royal Arms, except when used in such a manner as to lead persons to believe that the user is carrying on business by or under the authority of the King

or any of the Royal Family, and we asked for a more precise statement for publication in regard to the Association's claim. To this the Secretary replied on February 19 as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—I handed your letter of the 8th inst. (*re* use of Royal Arms) to the Lord Chamberlain, and am desired by his Lordship to inform you "that only those firms holding warrants of appointment to his Majesty (or other members of the Royal Family) have the right to this privilege." I can only repeat what I stated in my former letter, that the "opinion" you have obtained is absolutely incorrect. I can quote you numerous cases in the police courts and an appeal case, in which the users of the Royal Arms, for trade purposes, without appointments, have been fined.

Yours faithfully,

S. K. HOLMAN.

Since then we have received a full copy of the Lord Chamberlain's letter, which we subjoin:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office,  
St. James's Palace, S.W.,  
February 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiry concerning the right to use the Royal Arms, I am desired by the Lord Chamberlain to inform you that only those firms holding warrants of appointment to his Majesty have the right to this privilege. These warrants are now only granted to tradesmen who actually and habitually supply the King.

His Lordship desires me to add that the only exception which has been made to this rule is in the case of firms who held warrants of appointment to her late Majesty, and who have not been re-appointed to the King, his Majesty having commanded that they may be permitted to style themselves "By Appointment to the late Queen Victoria," retaining the right to the use of the Royal Arms.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ARTHUR ELLIS.  
M. GENL.

The Secretary, Warrant-holders' Association.

It appears from this that the Lord Chamberlain goes further than the Patents, &c., Act, above quoted, and it is but fair to say that the cases which have been decided by the Courts (one on appeal) support the Lord Chamberlain's view. A number of tradesmen have, at the instance of the Association, been fined for exhibiting the Royal Arms on their business premises, and the appeal case was in respect to a coaldealer who used the Arms on his letter-heading, with words signifying that he had been a contractor to the Government. In all these cases it was held that the Arms were used in contravention of the Act, and it is here that we cannot get a satisfactory statement from the Association. It will be generally conceded that when a tradesman exhibits the Royal Arms on his premises, especially in a neighbourhood where Royal tradesmen are fairly numerous, he violates the Act; but there are many trading conditions in which the Arms are used for decorative purposes, as in the case cited, or on the cover of the British Pharmacopoeia, and we notice that the incorporated Association itself uses the Royal Arms on its letter-paper—though not a Royal tradesman. Such conditions appear to be legitimate use of the Arms. While, therefore, we are bound to admit as a fact that only persons holding Royal Warrants have the royal privilege of using the Royal Arms for the purposes of trade, we must point out that the Patents, &c., Act, indicates the lines along which those who have not this privilege may use the Arms.

### Oil of Ylang-Ylang.

THE acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States of America has naturally led the Government to investigate the condition of various industries carried on in the Archipelago, with the idea of ultimately concentrating the trade into American channels. The distillation of essential oils, which has flourished from time immemorial in the Philippines, was one of the first to attract attention, and at the instance of several American houses, an official

report on the ylang-ylang oil industry has been compiled. Hitherto supplies for the United States have come through Germany and France, those countries having had practically a monopoly of the trade, but no doubt the Americans will now make an effort to obtain supplies direct. It may be a difficult matter, as the distillation of the oil is principally done by Germans, and the bulk of the output is contracted for by German houses. Indeed, the industry was first conducted by Germans in the island of Luzon in the early sixties of last century, but it was not until 1878, when it was first exhibited at Paris, that the oil became widely known. The ylang-ylang tree (*Cananga odorata*, Hooker, or *Unonia odoratissima*), common to many localities south of Manila, is found chiefly in the well-populated provinces, where it thrives best. It is propagated by planting seedlings or cuttings about twenty feet apart each way, when they grow rapidly in almost any soil. The first flowers appear in the third year and in the eighth year. A tree yields as high as 100 lbs. The blossom grows in every month of the year, but the greatest yield is from July to December. The petals are subjected to the simplest form of distillation, and the best quality of oil is as clear as distilled water and fragrant, while the second quality is yellowish and somewhat empyreumatic. About 75 lbs. of flowers yield 1 lb. of oil; flowers are worth from 8s. to 15s. gold per lb., and the cost of manufacturing is about \$4 per lb. There are flowering groves in many parts of South Luzon and the Visayan Islands, but the vicinity of Manila is also well adapted to the growth of this tree. Naturally the Spanish-American war greatly interfered with the industry, but as affairs have been practically settled for some months past, we understand that distillation has been taken up on the same scale as before. Last year there was a great scarcity of fine ylang-ylang oil on the European markets, with an abundance of medium and cheaper qualities. There is little sale for the oil on this market, but occasionally direct shipments of small quantities from Manila are sent to London and offered in public auction. Although Java produces ylang-ylang oil in small quantities, it has not the commercial importance of Manila oil, which is much sought after by soap-makers and perfumers.

### TRADE INFORMATION.

The Board of Trade desire to suggest to our readers that British manufacturers and traders who wish to obtain any special information relating to trade in foreign countries should, before addressing his Majesty's Consular officers, make inquiry at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50 Parliament Street, S.W. By taking this course much delay is avoided in cases in which the Intelligence Branch is already in possession of the required information, while in other cases steps are at once taken to forward the questions to the proper quarter.

### THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

An influenza epidemic has been raging for the past few weeks, as doubtless many pharmacists are aware to their advantage—and some, perhaps, to their cost. The number of deaths in London directly attributed to influenza rose in the week ending February 22 to 107, the three preceding weeks showing an increase of 26, 40, and 51 respectively. The disease appears to be prevalent in a mild form; a brief febrile stage being followed by a subnormal temperature and a slow and depressed pulse. These symptoms are often accompanied or followed by pneumonia of a rapidly fatal type, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, heart or brain affections, and gastric and hepatic disturbances. The mortality-rate is not yet excessive, and shows considerable signs of diminution. The usual crop of specifics and pre-



ventives are forthcoming, and amongst them we note a letter to the lay Press from Mr. W. W. Green (of Messrs. Brookes & Green, drug and produce brokers, of Mincing Lane, E.C.), who suggests that not only should the merits of quinine be more insisted upon as an antidote and preventive in this malady, but that its employment would materially assist in checking the progress of the smallpox epidemic. Commenting on this letter the *Financial Times* unkindly suggests that the writer may be more interested in a rise in the price of quinine than in its value as a remedy.

#### AFRIDI WAX-CLOTH.

Dr. Geo. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products in India, contributes an interesting article on "Afridi wax-cloth and the chief oil-ingredient in its manufacture" to the *Agricultural Ledger* No. 12. The Afridi wax-cloth, a kind of raised colour-painting on cotton fabric, has been from time immemorial a well-known product of certain workshops in Peshawur, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay. The manufacture of the wax had all along been a trade-secret, but, as Dr. Watt relates, during a visit to one of the manufacturer's shops, "I picked up a few seeds, and recognising them as the seeds of *Carthamus oxyleantha*, I affirmed that the *rogban* (wax) of which they spoke was mysteriously made from these seeds. This seemed to so startle the manufacturers that they resolved to show me the entire process." From this incident Dr. Watt was able to affirm that the wax was made from wild-safflower oil. The method of preparation is to boil the oil—expressed from the seeds by cold pressure—for twelve hours, and then throw the heated fluid into shallow pans of cold water. Under this treatment it swells up into a thick, jelly-like substance, which is the *rogban* of commerce. Before being applied to the cloth, it is mixed with some mineral colour and drawn out into fine threads on a pointed style with which the pattern is traced.

#### THE ITALIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

The second edition of the Italian Pharmacopœia is in contemplation, and the compilers have decided to make some important modifications. In the new book the method of preparing such chemicals as citric acid, iodoform, &c., which no pharmacist himself prepares, will be omitted, but the analytical standard of purity will be raised. The preparation of such substances as benzoate and salicylate of bismuth, caffeine, &c., which are difficult to obtain pure and stable, will be given, and, following the example of the British Pharmacopœia, the number of galenical formulas will be increased. Thus a uniform dispensing of prescriptions will be ensured, and specialities will be barred. A table of poison-antidotes will be added, and a table of incompatibles and dangerous mixtures. The new edition will contain a general method for the preparation and titration of fluid extracts, and will make obligatory the use of a model pill-exipient in cases where none is mentioned in the prescription. The maximum doses for hypodermic injections will be given, as well as a method for the sterilisation of solutions for hypodermic use. Formulas for veterinary use are to be added, and an official method for the analysis of surgical dressings. The Pharmacopœia will give the exact chemical composition of the official essential oils, from which the aromatic waters will be distilled, in a fixed percentage. The preparation and methods of analysing various modern remedies will be indicated, and several formulas, such as that for Fowler's solution, will be modified and perfected in view of modern scientific research.

#### DEAR SUGAR.

The Sugar Conference which has just concluded its sittings in Brussels was initiated by our Government for the purpose of securing the abolition of sugar-bounties. Success has so far attended this effort that the representa-

tives of the bounty-paying countries have agreed to the no-bounty principle, and should any country break this agreement our Government will impose a duty on importation into this country equivalent to the bounty granted by the exporting country. Thus our Government has in effect left no stone unturned to ensure that we at home shall pay more for our sugar. Of course, this is to give the West Indian sugar-planters and home refiners a better chance to compete with their foreign rivals, but it is just as well to know what we may pay for our patriotism. Last year we imported 21½ million cwt. of refined sugar, all from the Continent, at a value of over 13,000,000*l.*, and 13½ million cwt. of unrefined sugar, of which about one-thirteenth was from British possessions. Of the total value of sugar-imports (almost twenty millions sterling) not 1,000,000*l.* worth was from our colonies and India. A 5-per-cent. increase in the price means a million a year to us, but the increase will be far more than that, while the scheme re-introduces the protective principle into our national finances. Continental countries who enjoy the protective system pay 50 per cent. more for their sugar than we do, and if the difference is merely divided we shall have to pay 5,000,000*l.* a year more for what we use. Happily, Parliament and the foreign Legislatures have to ratify the Convention before it is signed; and by all appearances that will not be so easily accomplished.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL LANDMARKS.

Dr. Fraenkel, writing to the *Apoth. Zeit.*, says that of the 630 remedies contained in the new German Pharmacopœia only seven are designated by proper names. These are Blaud, Dover, Fowler, Haller, Hoffmann, Koch, and Riverius. Robert Koch, the only one of these living, a Privy Councillor of Berlin, was born on December 11, 1843, in Clausthal. Twenty years ago he discovered the tuberculosis bacillus, and in 1890 he published his now famous treatise on tuberculeine. The preparation which is described as *Tuberculinum Kochi* in the Pharmacopœia has not, however, fulfilled the anticipations which were expected of it. Blaud, who has given his name to the famous iron pill, was a French doctor. He was born in 1744, at Nîmes, and died at Beaucaille in 1838, at the age of 84. It is not known whether the attainment of this age was due to the use of his pills. Thomas Dover, after whom the Dover's powder is named, was a London doctor, and died in 1741, whilst Thomas Fowler was born in York on January 22, 1733, and died on July 22, 1801. He, like so many doctors and pharmacologists who have become famous, began life as a pharmacist. The use of arsenic in medicine in the form of the well-known Fowler's solution is due to him. Albrecht von Haller was born on October 16, 1708, at Berne, and died December 12, 1777. He gave his name to the Haller's acid elixir. He was famous as anatomist, physiologist, botanist, and poet. He took special interest in botany, and laid out the Botanical Gardens, Göttingen, after having accepted the professorship at the Göttingen University in 1776. Friedrich Hoffmann, after whom Hoffmann's elixir is named, was born on February 19, 1630, at Halle. At the age of 18 he went to Jena to study medicine, and in 1685 settled as a doctor in Minden, Westphalia. He became popular, and rose to be one of the most celebrated doctors of his time. When the Halle University was founded in 1693 he was appointed professor of medicine, and was afterwards appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to Friedrich I. He died at his birthplace on November 12, 1742. In regard to Riverius, it is not known for certain who the discoverer of Riverius's draught was, but according to Hager it was Riverius, who died at Montpellier in 1655.

MEDICINES to the value of 3,692*l.* were exported from Foochow in 1900 against 3,186*l.* in 1899.

## Otto of Rose.

By E. J. PARRY, P.Sc., F.I.C.

OTTO OF ROSE, like most expensive oriental products, has always been and still is liable to gross adulteration, but too frequently statements are made, innocently or from interested motives, that this adulteration is universal. The most recent utterance on the point is by one whose *bona fides* is above suspicion, and whose authority as an expert in materia medica gives anything that he says great weight—I mean Mr. E. M. Holmes. In a paper read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on December 10, 1901, Mr. Holmes appears to consider that otto of rose cannot, for practical purposes be got pure. As I was not present at the meeting, I do not wish to read into the paper more than the author intended to imply; but it seems clear that he considers adulteration of otto to be practically universal, and that the Bulgarians are alone responsible for it. That adulteration is extensively practised has been acknowledged by all, and I have emphasised the difficulties in the way of investigation of the oil on account of this fact in my book on "The Chemistry of Essential oils" (page 288-290). Since those pages were written, however, I have had repeated opportunities of examining a very large number of samples obtained from various districts in the Balkans, and from different sources (many being from those who had no interest in the industry), and from the information obtained I have come deliberately to the conclusion that adulteration is considerably less than has usually been considered. The fact should not be lost sight of, that, as in the case of adulteration of oil of lemon (which practice is carried on to an enormous extent in this country, and which we always credit the Sicilians with) a considerable amount of "reducing" of otto of rose is done in England. Formerly, when the exportation of otto was almost entirely in the hands of the Turkish merchants, they were the chief if not the only sinners, and the less honest amongst the producers followed their example; but as the trade got more and more into the hands of the producers, the quality of the otto improved generally, so that to-day one can obtain pure otto of rose in quantity if one cares to pay a fair price for it, or one can obtain adulterated otto, just as one obtains adulterated or pure lavender, spike and thyme oils from the South of France. In both cases it is a matter of the firm one buys from and the price one pays.

Mr. Holmes quoted Mr. Daniel Hanbury in support of his contention. I shall not comment on this, except by quoting that other great authority Dr. Pereira, who (Vol. II., part II., page 294 published in 1839) says, "as far as my observation extends, the attar (of rose) found in the shops of London is very pure." I merely quote this to show that archaic references need not necessarily refer to modern conditions.

I notice that Mr. Holmes does not consider that otto from the white rose can be odorous. I have taken particular care to verify the source of the sample which I examined and reported on in this journal (July 28, 1900), and have no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed. Indeed it is difficult to see how an odourless otto can be obtained, or any stearoptene at all without an odorous "eleoptene" along with it. Mr. Holmes considers that the white rose is used because it yields more stearoptene for adulteration purposes. I take exception to this inference, because the white rose flourishes far better than the red in some districts, and is systematically distilled with the red rose in variable quantity. Why should the white rose product be regarded as an adulteration because it yields a few per cent.

more stearoptene? Is all the German otto adulterated because it contains twice as great an amount of valueless and odourless constituents as the Bulgarian?

I need not refer to the numerous statements which have been made from time to time regarding the purity of Bulgarian otto, many of them being from obviously interested sources, but one statement which has been made with authority is sufficiently remarkable to require either very substantial justification or very stringent criticism. On page 434 of the English translation of that most valuable work by Gildemeister and Hoffmann, we find the following:—

The enormous difference between the Bulgarian and German distillates is very striking, and not to be explained by mere reference to climatic differences. Rather startling is also the fact that Bulgarian manufacturers have repeatedly exhibited as especially fine products oils that agreed closely with the German distillate in odour, congealing-point, and stearoptene-content. On the other hand, the oil which is obtained by distilling 2,500 kilos. of roses with 1 kilo. of geraniol cannot be distinguished from the Bulgarian oil of commerce.

To this paragraph I think two very strong criticisms may be applied. The first deals with the effect of climate on the product, and here Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are entirely at variance with the statements quoted. According to Gildemeister and Hoffmann, an oil distilled in Leipzig had a sp. gr. of 0.8727, and optical rotation  $+0^{\circ} 49'$ . This oil was distilled from *Rosa centifolia*. The same authorities then mention two French oils examined by so well-known a chemist as Dupont, and undoubtedly pure. Although these oils were distilled from *R. centifolia*, their sp. gr. were 0.8825 and 0.8407, and their optical rotations  $-6^{\circ} 45'$  and  $-8^{\circ} 3'$ . Now Schimmel & Co., in the April-May, 1901, issue of their semi-annual report, give the figures for a number of samples examined in their own laboratory, of which two were Miltitz distilled oils, one being distilled in the presence of their own expert in Bulgaria, and another was obtained by him from a reliable merchant in his neighbourhood—and two were commercial samples. The latter two I omit and compare the others. The two German oils had sp. gr. 0.8372 and 0.8304 at  $30^{\circ}$ ; the admittedly pure Bulgarian samples had sp. gr. at  $25^{\circ}$  of 0.8334, and 0.8314; the optical rotation of the German samples was in both cases under  $-1^{\circ}$ , but in the Bulgarian samples was over  $-2^{\circ} 30'$ ; and the stearoptene content was 28.5 per cent. and 39.9 per cent. in the German, and 18.5 per cent. and 20.5 per cent. in the Bulgarian samples. I think these figures published by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are in direct contradiction to the inference drawn by Gildemeister and Hoffmann.

The second point to which I would draw attention, is the statement that Bulgarian manufacturers have repeatedly exhibited oils closely resembling German otto as especially fine products. Apart from the fact that the figures published by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are against the likelihood that Bulgarian manufacturers would add 10 to 20 per cent. of stearoptene to the natural product to improve it for exhibition purposes, it would be necessary (according to Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s own showing) to do this in order to bring the Bulgarian otto into line with the German, and I question whether any such exhibition sample could be produced. I have had the opportunity of examining the pick of the samples exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and never found one of the nature suggested, nor have I ever seen or heard of a Bulgarian sample with such characters. Now if there were any foundation in fact for this hypothesis, what would necessarily follow? To reduce the amount of stearoptene, *i.e.* to reduce the melting point of the otto, from the supposititious values to those which we have reason to believe are quite normal, it would be necessary to add about 30 per cent. or more of a foreign oil.



This, I think must be admitted to be the so-called "Turkish geranium oil," which is the only practical adulterant in common use. The sp. gr. of the geranium oil is from about 0.885 to 0.895, and its ester value lies between 20 and 40 per cent. The sp. gr. of otto of rose distilled in Bulgaria is much lower, and decreases with an increase in the stearoptene content. The ester value of pure otto of rose from all sources is admittedly under 10, usually from 6 to 9. Hence anything like 30 per cent. of geranium oil would raise the sp. gr. and the ester value. The figures which I give below are entirely in the opposite direction, and cannot be explained by the assumption that geranium oil is present. Indeed, to explain the figures one obtains regularly for the highest grades of otto of rose, except on the supposition that we are dealing with a pure product, will require the discovery or invention of a hitherto unrecognised adulterant, so scientific in its nature that the skill of the East has entirely battled the knowledge of the West.

The samples upon which I have worked and now report upon were obtained from several different sources. A number of them were obtained at the Paris Exhibition from

from various districts, obtained from the actual neighbourhoods by Mr. Theodore Shipkoff and forwarded to me. The remaining four samples represent recent shipments, samples of which have been sent to me for analysis in the ordinary way.

In no case could any spermaceti or so-called guaiacum wood oil be detected in the stearoptene. Indeed, the characteristic crystalline form of the natural stearoptene of otto of rose is such that any material addition of these bodies alter it so much that one easily recognises that the otto has been tampered with. The ottos of the present season are, generally speaking, of a rather lower sp. gr. and slightly higher congealing-point than has been the case for the past two years.

Samples Nos. 9 and 10 were distilled at Kezanlik and Maglish respectively. No. 9 was from a mixture of seven-eighths red and one-eighth white roses; No. 10 from five-sixths red and one-sixth white. Nos. 11 and 12 were specially distilled from red roses without the admixture of any white roses at all.

A sample of the otto from white roses only (of which I

Sample	S.G. at 30° C.	Opt. Rot. (100 mm.)	Cong. point	Sap. Val. (P.c. KOH)	Stearoptene (Per Cent.)	S.G. of Oil <i>sine</i> Stearop.	M.p. of Stearoptene
1	0.8565	-2° 35'	20°	0.75	19	0.881	33.5°
2	0.8565	-3° 17'	20.5°	0.80	18	—	—
3	0.8555	-2° 25'	21°	0.69	18.5	—	—
4	0.8540	-2° 30'	21.5°	0.74	19	0.882	33°
5	0.854	-2° 32'	21°	0.91	20	—	—
6	0.8545	-2° 25'	21.5°	0.90	18.5	0.881	34°
7	0.8530	-2° 50'	22°	0.84	19.5	0.886	33°
8	0.8515	-2° 50'	22°	0.81	20	—	33.5°
9	0.8495	-2° 50'	23°	0.84	22	0.8855	34°
10	0.8490	-2° 25'	23°	0.96	22.5	—	—
11	0.8505	-2° 40'	22°	0.90	20	0.884	33.5°
12	0.8490	-2° 38'	22°	0.86	20.5	—	34.5°
13	0.8510	-2° 46'	22.5°	0.81	—	0.887	33.5°
14	0.8509	-2° 37'	22°	0.76	—	—	—
15	0.8505	-2° 46'	22°	0.73	—	—	—
16	0.8518	-3° 16'	21.5°	0.90	—	0.8835	34°
17	0.8515	-2° 50'	21°	0.86	19.5	0.880	35°
18	0.854	-3°	23°	0.74	18	—	—
19	0.852	-2° 45'	20°	0.90	18.5	0.884	34°
20	0.849	-2° 46'	21.5°	0.81	21	—	—

the bulk forming the exhibits (see *C. & D.*, 1900, ii., 123). Some were drawn by myself from bulk coppers imported by users, and represented true commercial samples as placed on the market. Others have been sent to me from time to time by several distinct distillers in Bulgaria, and were collected from various places to illustrate the difference in otto from different districts. Lastly, very liberal supplies were obtained from certain widely-situated villages in Bulgaria by Mr. Theodore Shipkoff, who was good enough to obtain large samples for me from several representative villages, and in one case to distil personally a parcel of flowers for me. I have, however, varied the sources from which I have obtained these samples as much as possible, so as to be entirely free from individual bias. It is to be understood that these samples are only those which I have obtained from the very best and most reputable sources, as many had to be rejected as grossly adulterated.

The above table of figures gives the results of the examination of the samples. For Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited), who inform me that they are samples of stock purchased from Messrs. Shipkoff & Co. in the following years:—No. 1, 1897; No. 2, 1898; No. 3, 1899; No. 4, 1900. Nos. 5 and 6 were samples taken by myself from sealed packages directly imported by Messrs. W. W. Flood & Co. Nos. 7 to 16 are typical samples

have previously published the results) had a sp. gr. of 0.8482 at 30°, and congealing-point 23.5–24°; optical rotation, -2° 21', and saponification value, 0.9.

The whole question of adulteration of otto of rose must necessarily resolve itself largely into one of price, and an examination of nearly any supplier's price-list will show that the English dealer is fully alive to this point, as in this case, as with many other essential oils, one can usually find listed such qualities as "finest virgin," "good super," and "commercial." But I think all large consumers who use otto of rose and understand its value can (and most of them do) get genuine otto which has not been tampered with; and the fact that the four seasons' supplies which Messrs. Pears were good enough to send me are practically identical both in odour and in chemical characters quite negatives Mr. Holmes's belief that large supplies of a constant nature cannot be obtained.

The valuable work of Von Soden and Rojahn, who were the first to publish the recent discoveries in connection with this oil, will no doubt materially assist in eventually placing our knowledge of the oil in such a position as to make adulteration an easy matter to detect; but the opinion I have previously expressed—that the limits given by the British Pharmacopœia are totally inadequate—I still adhere to, and I should be glad to know the opinions of others.

## Veterinary Notes.

By M.R.C.V.S.

### Diseases of Poultry—II.

ATTENTION was called in the first article on this subject (*C. S. D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1050) to those peculiar extensions of the respiratory apparatus known as air-sacs, and through which a bird may breathe when a large bone is broken and the contained sac ruptured.

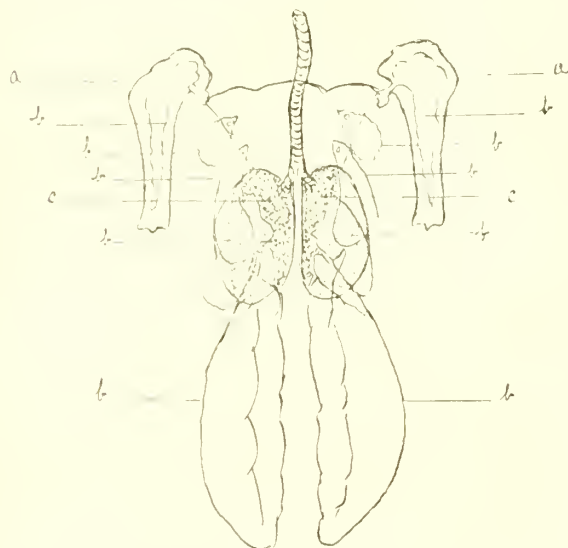


FIG. 1. a, a, Arm-bones (humerus); b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b, Air Sacs; c, c, Lungs.

These appendages are of peculiar interest to the student of evolution, in their relation to reptiles and fish, and for the conformation of the parasite which makes them its habitat. Several parasites are met with under different conditions of infestation, but

#### THE AIR SAC MITE

is so commonly found as to suggest its invariable presence in small numbers; the effect of their presence only attracts our attention when they are unusually numerous. This remark applies to parasitism generally, and as long as

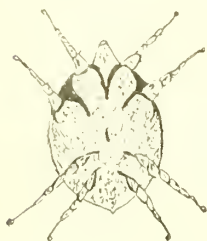


FIG. 2.—CITODYTES NUDUS (AIR-SAC MITE).

internal or external dwellers in or upon other creatures are not assigned their proper place in the great scheme of nature. If the sketch of the *Cytodites nudus* (fig. 2) is first examined, and then a comparison made with the external mange-mite *Sarcoptes levis galline* (fig. 3), there will be found a decided structural resemblance. *Cytodites nudus* is so called because of the absence of those immense hirsute adornments, so conspicuous on mites of the same great family when living upon a rough epidermis, and among feathers or hair, in lieu of the smooth mucous surface over which the air-sac mite travels. *Cytodites nudus* is not provided with a penetrating beak or a saw-like apparatus, to gather soft mucus, but its mouth is little more than a sucker. A few short appendages upon the front legs serve only to suggest evolution from the sarcoptes or other external mange-mites. The interesting question arises as to whether the acarus of the skin developed or was evolved from the air-sac mite and acquired spines and hairy processes, or did wandering acari gain access to the inside of the fowl, and, in process of time, shed their hairs and "lose their teeth," so to speak? That parasites enter the oviduct of the hen from the outside, and become enmeshed in the forming egg, we shall presently show, and in view of that fact and others not less wonderful, no great strain is put upon our powers of imagination when

we suppose that the air-sac mite is a degenerate member of the acarus whose immediate ancestors, not many millions of years ago, displayed a desire to become inside passengers,

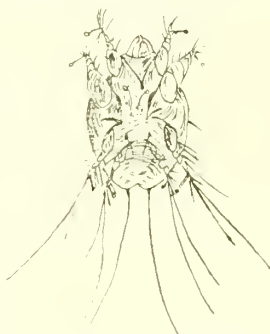


FIG. 3.—SARCOPTES LEVIS GALLINE (Male).

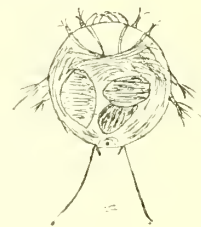


FIG. 4.—SARCOPTES LEVIS GALLINE (Female).

and to a great extent lost their capacity for the harder existence which is led in the outer world. That they *can* live outside for an undetermined period is known, but they certainly succumb after a while.

The original discoverer (Gerlach, to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of minute parasites) deemed the air-sac mite to be a mange-insect, and the author of an internal mange; and this, roughly speaking, is the case. The difference can, perhaps, best be stated (and read without the aid of a dictionary of pathological terms) by reference to the structure of the mouth or sucker by which the parasite in the air-sacs is enabled to gather as much of his natural food (mucus) as he needs, and without puncturing the membrane in the manner of the acari upon the skin. Whether the air-sac mite follows the example of his outside representative, and injects a poisonous saliva upon or into abrasions, is not yet ascertained; but it is known that the mange-mites of animals do so, and this excites a greater flow of serum, to supply a rapidly increasing colony with food. It is also inferred that the comparatively mild attacks of mange which animals often endure without attracting much attention is owing to the abundance of serum exuded and the satisfaction of the guests without having recourse to injection of their peculiar secretion.

The feather-mites of fowls, which correspond to acari in animals, behave in the same indolent or torpid manner in winter as do mange-mites upon horses and cattle and scab upon sheep. They are simply dormant, not dead, and when spring-time arrives they respond as freely as the rest of creation to "the sweet influence of the Pleiades." It may be pretty safely assumed that the air-sac mites, like those living upon the skin, do but little damage so long as they find abundant food and conceal their weapons but as soon as they become overcrowded they resort to the methods above indicated. The disease is an infectious one, and the introduction of a new member into the flock from an infected one is the means by which it is spread.

#### SYMPTOMS.

The irritation of the air sacs and passages generally, and of the bronchi in particular, gives rise to the usual symptoms of bronchitis—namely, fits of coughing and wheezing, and all the signs of accumulated mucus which the creature cannot expectorate, and in some cases causes sudden death by suffocation. As a rule the affected bird is found to be dull, and not feeding with the flock. The neck, if it could be seen without the feathers, would be in the shape of a figure of S (from the point of the bill to the chest). The head therefore appears to be sunk in the upper and forward part of the body; a more or less crouching attitude makes the legs appear shorter than usual. The comb is pallid, or has a blueish to purple hue instead of the bright red of health; the eyes and mouth, if examined, are found to exhibit the same symptoms of anæmia or defective nutrition. The laboured breathing and distressing cough are the most prominent symptoms, as pointing to respiratory trouble, those previously mentioned being common, with slight variations, to so many disorders of birds that a posi-



tive diagnosis is scarcely possible without a *post-mortem* examination, and it is decidedly worth while to kill a diseased bird in order to get at the cause and arrest its spread in a brood.

The malady is sometimes acute, at others chronic. The former cases are often mistaken for apoplexy or other disease which causes sudden death; and a lowering of the diet is adopted when the fowls are in need of a more liberal ration. It will be seen, then, that a correct diagnosis is of the utmost importance, and that one member of the flock should be sacrificed that the cause may be definitely ascertained.

The air-sac mite is  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch in length, and can be recognised without the aid of a magnifier. The latter will, however, set at rest all doubt as to the nature of the yellow or whitish dust which appears upon the lining of the air-sacs and bronchi. Exudation is found in patches on the membrane, and is caused by the irritation of the mites, possibly by the poison previously alluded to. The smaller bronchi are blocked with thickened mucus and the surface of the membrane congested; the lungs in some instances exhibiting patches of pneumonia.

#### TREATMENT.

The destruction of parasites in the respiratory tract is never so difficult, as it is dangerous, to the host. Fumigations of carbolic acid, of terebene, of sulphur, and of tar have all proved successful, when carefully conducted. The birds should be got together in a small apartment made nearly airtight and the apparatus set to work while the attendant watches through a pane of glass, to see if the fowls are so overcome as to reel and need removal. It is impossible to lay down any absolute rule as to how much of any of these gases a given number of birds may be allowed to inhale: the effect must be watched, and one soon realises how tolerant they are of poisons inhaled, and how rapidly they recover from their effects.

We might here suggest, for the benefit of the student without previous experience of fowls, that he should put a fowl under chloroform, and observe how easily total anæsthesia is produced, and how soon birds recover from intoxication. All the apparatus required is a wide-mouthed bottle and some chloroform sprinkled on wool at the bottom of it. The bird's head is partly inserted, so that it is compelled to inhale while held by the neck. With but a few inspirations the voluntary muscles are found to relax in one's grip, and the head falls aside. If then placed upon its breast, it will flop over, but with half-a-dozen inspirations of fresh air it staggers to its feet, and after walking rather tipsily for a few yards, commences to feed, apparently wholly unconscious of what has happened.

If the prescriber is unable to superintend treatment by inhalation, and distrusts the capacity of his client to carry out instructions, he may have to content himself with prescribing sulphur, to be given internally, in bold doses—say,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. daily—as there is reason to suppose that this substance is volatilised inside the patient, and so compasses the death of the enemy. Whether this is the correct explanation or no, certain it is that a marked improvement takes place if the remedy is persevered with. With a malady rapidly inducing anæmia and atrophy, the reader will doubtless agree as to the advisability of adding iron and bitter vegetable tonics and carminatives, to sustain the strength of the patients while the more active agents are combating the cause. The following is a good tonic:—

Ferri carb. sacch.	...	...	...	gr. v.
Quininae salicy.	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pulv. gentiane	...	...	...	gr. v.
Pulv. capsici	...	...	...	gr. j.

Ft. pulvis.

This powder to be given daily to each bird. It may be mixed with damped meal, or chopped up with a little meat. Pills are very easy to give, but few people can be relied on to continue this form of medication, as it necessitates catching the birds or else visiting their houses after dark; whereas the food has always to be given, and a little more trouble at such times will be taken if the prescriber has inspired respect for himself and charged a decent fee for his medicines.

The next article will deal with the other principal parasites of the respiratory organs.

## Fictional Pharmacy.

### Self-drugging.

... the ultimate result in the case of *morphine*, the brain softens, and the man or woman becomes imbecile. In the case of *cocaine* it deteriorates the moral system, and the regular cocaine-taker becomes incapable of telling the truth. —*Daily Paper*.

I RECENTLY was a customer at a leading West-end pharmacy, writes a correspondent, and the insight into this burning question of the hour which I obtained by a concatenation of circumstances should, I think, be trumpeted forth to the four corners of the earth.

The proprietor of this shop is a most well-meaning sort of man, who amuses me somewhat by talking of "his craft" and professional status, just as if it requires any particular training to make up a bottle of pills; why my brother's coachman always dispenses his medicine, and not only that, he is a man that can act in an emergency also, as this case will show. In my brother's absence a coppersmith was brought to the surgery, who had poisoned himself with spirits of salts; coachman promptly administered an emetic, sulphate of zinc, and although the man died, the jury commended John (the coachman) for his promptitude. Well, as I was saying, I was in his shop, he had just handed me my 2 oz. of senna-leaves, when a young and fashionably attired lady came in and asked for something in a low tone. The chemist silently abstracted from a tall polished case a bottle containing some large white balls, four of which he carefully wrapped and sealed, as is the custom of his class, handed to the customer, who hastened away.

After her departure, the chemist seemed strangely moved, which caused me to rally him upon his lack of spirits, suggesting that the lady had impressed her image upon a too susceptible heart. At our club, you know, my friends all consider me a jolly dog, don't you know, except Sir Contradale, who once was rude enough to call me a prosy old beggar, who interfered with subjects that I did not understand. I don't pretend to know what he meant, something unkind I'm sure, but it wouldn't do to quarrel with the only baronet in the club, would it? Why, do you know, he once told me that my sleeping-draught at night fuddled me for the best part of the next day, but I refused to take offence; why, that draught is made up from a prescription which has been in our family for years. "Ah," said my chemist, solemnly shaking his head, "you must excuse my temporary abstraction, but the fact of the matter is, the knowledge of the vast responsibility which rests upon my shoulders whilst practising my craft is so acute, that I find it necessary sometimes to inject cocaine, and..."

Now when he starts the professional business, I get bored, so I hastily rejoined, "Ah, of course, yes. By-the-by, what were those white balls which that lady appeared to be so anxious to possess?" "Well," he replied, "I think that I may without violating any law of pharmaceutical ethics inform you that they are composed partly of *Kali nitricum*, which is a drug largely used by the devotees of the Hindoo goddess of that name." "Oh, yes," I replied, "it is the active principle of that Ganja or Bang isn't it? I have heard my missionary friends speak of its devastating effect. Dear me, what a terrible thing that one so fair should be enslaved in the meshes of so dreadful a habit!" "I am," said my druggist ponderously, "profoundly impressed with your knowledge of such a potent alkaloid. I had no idea that you possessed such an intimate knowledge of drugs; just step into my retiring-room for one moment whilst I finish off this ointment, and I will give you a glimpse behind the scenes."

I entered and seated myself in a most luxurious armchair, and whilst waiting my attention was attracted to a nickel instrument fitted with a stirrup, which bore some resemblance to a pump such as my youngest nephew uses when inflating the tyres of his velocipede. The chemist entering shortly after, found me examining it. "Ah, that's the general hypodermic syringe which I use for my clients who drop in in the morning for their daily pick-me-up. The needle is screwed into the end of this indiarubber tube, the solution, which is kept in that 50-gal. drum in the corner labelled Theriaca, is then drawn in. The foot is then placed in the

stirrup, and after thrusting the needle deeply into any fleshy part of the body, the piston is pressed, and the whole system is sweetened, but of course the effect is only transitory. I am often called upon to give hypodermic injections of morphine to members of the staff at the War Office, it was a solution which was in great demand just before they decided the rank and pay for capable dispensers for the front. Journalists, especially those on cheap newspapers, and anglers, are usually slaves to the cocaine habit. The ordinary hypodermic syringe is useless to the former class; this instrument," here he produced a shining glass syringe, not unlike a garden syringe, graduated in fluid ounces, "is termed the *male* journalist's special, and is in use in many of the offices in Fleet Street, the solution I supply concentrated in barrels at newspaper rates. To many of their readers I supply another solution, morphine being the principal ingredient. As a matter of fact I keep a staff of six skilled chemists who do nothing else but make these two solutions. Army men on active service are precluded from using morphine, at least so a young officer in the Guards informs me, on account of the effect it has on steel. He had been using morphine solution for about a month in the Soudan, and in the first engagement his sword bent like lead in the combat. He substituted cocaine for his morphine, and he informed me that the temper returned to the blade in a few days."

"It is remarkable what powerful effects drugs produce," I said, as I sought for my hat and gloves. "By the way, have you got my usual draught put up?" "Certainly," he replied, "here it is." "What is the principal constituent in this draught?" "Tr. thebaici" was the prompt reply. "I have never noticed any particular effect upon my system," I said. "Oh, dear, no; you need not be afraid that *you* ever will" was the final remark as my chemist closed the door; and as I wended my way home through the dark streets I pondered over his words.

HENRY JOHN. (153/32)

## Business Changes.

THE CASH DRUG-STORES are about to be opened at 6 Imperial Terrace, Park Road, East Ham, E.

MESSRS. STEIN BROTHERS have removed their city offices from Eastcheap House to 39A King William Street, E.C.

MR. J. E. TURNER, chemist and druggist, 16 London Street, Basingstoke, is having the interior of his pharmacy refitted.

DR. JAMES LANG, 2 Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, has acquired the business of Mr. A. Miller, chemist and druggist, 567 Duke Street.

MR. J. S. JENKIN (late manager to Messrs. Boor & Co., Wood Street, E.C.), is about to open premises at 9 High Street, Palmer's Green, N.

MR. T. H. DEWEY, chemist and druggist, late of Wimbledon, has acquired the business in High Street, Lutterworth, formerly carried on by Mr. William Holland.

MESSRS. BARRETT AND HARDING, who for some time have been with Messrs. S. F. Goss (Limited), Regent Street, W., have been appointed managers of the retail shops of Messrs. Lamplough (Limited).

MR. E. BROWNING, chemist and druggist, Amity Place, Tavistock Road, Plymouth, will shortly remove to more convenient and centrally-situated premises in North Hill, Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

MR. H. G. DUTTON, chemist and druggist, lately manager for Mr. R. Hayton-Davis, 23 James Street, Harrogate, has purchased the business at 26 Tyrrel Street, Bradford, formerly belonging to Mr. Louis J. Wells.

MESSRS. MARSHALL BROTHERS, chemists, Moseley, Birmingham, owing to the ill-health of Mr. H. H. Marshall, have disposed of their Sparkhill branch to Mr. W. J. Moylan-Jones, chemist and druggist, late of Hendon London.

MR. J. T. ROBINSON has purchased from Mr. T. Tame the business which for the past ten years he has carried on under the style of Tame & Co. at the Roumelia Pharmacy, 149 Christchurch Road, Boscombe. Mr. Tame is retiring from business to "Wyecliffe," Parkwood Road, Boscombe Park.

## Personalities.

MR. J. DAWES WHITE, chemist, 174 Kingsland Road, N., has been elected a member of the Shoreditch Board of Guardians.

MR. JAS. Y. FAIRWEATHER, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a representative of Mellin's Food Company (Limited), and will travel chiefly for Scotland.

MR. W. T. OWBRIDGE, chemist and druggist, Hull, has been elected a member of the East Riding County Council, with a majority of 155 votes over his opponent.

MR. J. A. STEWARD, chemist and druggist, has been presented with a service of silver by the citizens of Worcester in recognition of his hospitalities and public service during the period of his mayoralty.

MR. A. BELLAIRS, peppermint-distiller, Crowland, has received news that his eldest son, Corporal Walter Bellairs, of the Imperial Yeomanry, has died in South Africa from wounds received in the engagement at Lichtenburg on January 20.

MESSRS. T. F. BRISTOW & CO. (LIMITED), soap and perfumery manufacturers, London, have engaged Mr. J. Rand (son of Mr. Fred Rand, of Doncaster), to represent them in the Newcastle district, Yorkshire midlands, and Eastern Counties.

MR. JOSEPH DE CARLE SMITH, head of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Sons, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, of Magdalen Street, Norwich, on March 3 celebrated his 90th birthday, and received many congratulations on attaining so great an age. Mr. Smith has long been one of the city magistrates, and may be said to be the "father" of the Norwich Bench. In his younger days he took a full share in municipal responsibilities, and is one of the most highly-esteemed citizens.

## London Mineral-water Trade.

ON Thursday afternoon, at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, the sixteenth annual meeting of the London Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society was held. Mr. Adpar Jones (Idris & Co.) was in the chair, and there were present manufacturers from all parts of London, as well as from affiliated branches. The report and balance sheet showed a good year's business in collecting the bottles of members and seeing them distributed among their rightful owners. People who had wrongfully dealt with members' bottles, boxes, syphons, and casks had been prosecuted; and, taken as a whole (the Chairman said), the Society had fully justified its existence. The details showed that 329,198 dozen bottles had been recovered, as well as 46,210 boxes, 31,855 syphons, and 537 casks. There was an interesting discussion, in which it was generally admitted that the year had not been a good one for the trade, and there was a fear of matters being worse in the event of the Chancellor of the Exchequer adding to the sugar-tax. It was regretted that a scheme for increasing the price of mineral waters had fallen through because of some members breaking faith; but the meeting declared that until there was an increase in the price matters would not be flourishing. With regard to bottle charging, it was conceded that 5d. per dozen deposit had proved very useful in bringing back bottles; but some of the speakers thought that if a 1s. deposit were charged it would be better. No definite decision as to bottle charging or increase of price was arrived at; but it was understood from Mr. Walter Davenport (Secretary) that another endeavour would be made to formulate a scheme which would be acceptable to the whole of the trade. The executive were re-elected, and the usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

THIS IS HOW the current issue of the Handbook of Sierra Leone gossips about leading lights of Free Town:—

Labor, J. W., merchant, was born at Charlotte, Sierra Leone, about fifty years ago; knows something of everything, has a smart knowledge of law and a little of medicine; can dye clothes, trade, manufacture articles for domestic use, print, edit a newspaper, and has a good deal of the *cacothés sinbendi (sic)*. Address, Kissy Street, Free Town. Like his brother Joseph, the well-known druggist, who has sat in the City Council for many years, from the commencement of the Corporation, he is one of the most popular and influential men in the southern end of the city. Brown, Nicholas, Esquire, is another equally well-known druggist in Free Town, and who recently in England made himself a familiar figure in circles of druggists and chemists.



## Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

### NEW DEVELOPERS.

Edinol is the name of a developer just placed on the market by Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, for which inquiry will doubtless be made by amateurs at photographic chemists'. Edinol is described as meta-amino-orthohydroxybenzylic alcohol, and is akin to metol, both chemically and in the rapid way the image is developed under its influence. The developer is made up with either sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, or lithia, and although bromide is not necessary as a restrainer it is of service in preventing fog. The following is a good formula for a one-solution developer:—

Edinol ...	...	...	1 part
Potassium metasulphite ...	...	...	1 part
Potassium carbonate ...	...	...	6 parts
Water ...	...	...	100 parts

This is ready for use.

Synthol, which was invented by Mr. Barralet, of Messrs. Burton & Sons, Bethnal Green, N.E., is stated to be of vegetable origin, and not to be a coal-tar product. The only information I have been able to glean of its composition is that it is prepared from "a plant gathered on the Californian coast," which is not very explicit. It was intended to patent it, but I understand the provisional patent has been abandoned. The latest formulæ for making up synthol developer were given in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* for 1902.

### SPOOL FILMS.

Now that a demand is arising for daylight-loading films which can be sold without restrictions, the following list of sizes will be handy for reference:—

Sizes.	To fit	Sizes.	To fit
2½ × 2½ ...	No. 1 Brownie	3½ × 4½ ...	No. 3 F. P. Kodak
2½ × 3½ ...	No. 2 Brownie	4½ × 3½ ...	No. 3 Cartridge Kodak
1½ × 2 ...	Pocket Kodak		
2½ × 3½ ...	No. 1 Folding Pocket Kodak and No. 1 Panoram	4 × 5 ...	No. 4 Bull's-eye and No. 4 Panoram
2½ × 4½ ...	No. 1A F. P. Kodak	5 × 4 ...	No. 4 Cartridge Kodak
3½ × 3½ ...	No. 2 Bull's-eye and No. 2 F. P. Kodak	7 × 5 ...	No. 5 ditto

Already Sandell's cristoid, Blair's, Planchon's, and the Serikon roll films are on the market, and I hear that another film will be announced in a few days. The Planchon film has the black-paper backing gelatin-enamelled so that the sensitive film cannot be affected by impurities in the paper. The backing of Blair's films is also receiving some attention, the object being to ensure that only chemically-pure paper comes in contact with the film. The cristoid film was mentioned in the *C. & D.* a week or two ago, but I do not think the point of using a developer with caustic alkali in preference to a carbonate was noted. The effect of the caustic alkali is to do away with the troublesome finger-marks which show on many film surfaces after development.

### TONING AND FIXING SALT.

I have had an opportunity of testing the "Agfa" neutral toning and fixing salt, and am able to report favourably as to its qualities. The contents of a tin are dissolved in 25 oz of water and allowed to stand till clear, or filtered bright before use. The made-up bath requires to be kept in the dark, or the gold has a tendency to deposit. It is a pity some improvement cannot be introduced to do away with the necessity of filtering out the chalk. The calcium carbonate is added to ensure the bath being neutral, but it would be better if a soluble carbonate could be used, or other means devised to make a clear solution. It is possible to get very nice tones with the use of the Agfa salt.

### INTENSIFIER AND REDUCER.

A modification of the usual mercurial intensification is announced, which if not altogether novel is stated to give excellent results. The negative is first bleached in the

usual mercuric-chloride solution, and after washing immersed in a blacking solution composed of

Sodium hydrate ...	...	...	gr. xviii.
Formalin ...	...	...	5j.
Water to make ...	...	...	3vj.

An advantage of this method is that the process can be repeated if sufficient density is not obtained by the first operation.

The new reducer included in the title of this note is the Baskett method—a mechanical one. A cream is made of olive oil 2 oz., painters' terebene 2 oz., and Globe polish a 2½ tin (not an elegant formula, but the inventor's), and this is rubbed on the face of a dense negative with a pad of cotton wool. It answers capitally, but the grease should be cleaned off afterwards with benzine.

### "TYMA" DEVELOPER.

The following is the developer used in the "Tyma" developing-trough, which is likely to be in demand amongst amateurs:—

Methol ...	...	...	gr. l.
Quinol ...	...	...	gr. xl.
Sodium sulphite ...	...	...	5j. 9j.
Potassium bromide ...	...	...	gr. xxv.
Sodium carbonate ...	...	...	5j. 9j.
Water to ...	...	...	5xx.

The quantity needed for development is for the Brownie "Tyma," 12 oz., and for either No. 1 or No. 2 F.P.K. "Tyma," 16 oz. The solution is used a number of times, but as it gets exhausted it takes longer to act.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

The following are either corrected announcements or additions to the list of chemists who sell photographic chemicals and apparatus and have dark-rooms available for amateurs, published in the *C. & D. DIARY* for 1902:—

Accrington.—T. Stanley & Co., 61 Blackburn Road.  
 Alderley Edge.—E. Orlando Tims, London Road.  
 Alexandria (Egypt).—J. MacGregor, 6 Rue Chérif Pacha.  
 Arbroath.—Jas. Ruxton, Keptie Street.  
 Ayr (N.B.).—A. B. Burns, 134 High Street.  
 Birmingham.—Morris Banks & Co. (Limited), 2 and 3 High Street, Bull Ring.  
 Bridgend.—J. Jones, 25 and 27 Caroline Street.  
 Bridport.—Beach, East Street.  
 Bristol.—Peacock & Co., 82 Stoke's Croft.  
 Broadstairs.—Horrell & Co., The Pharmacy.  
 Cahirciveen.—D. S. Bennett.  
 Cupar-Fife.—A. Whitelaw, 3 Cross.  
 Epsom.—F. W. Harsant, High Street.  
 Heckington.—M. C. Summers.  
 Highbridge.—H. Longman, 3 Market Place.  
 Holyhead.—R. Henry Williams, Medical Hall.  
 Ivybridge.—F. Rutherford, 37 Fore Street.  
 Kirkdale (Liverpool).—W. Budden & Co., 399 Stanley Road.  
 London, W.—W. G. Burge, 123 Shirland Road and 2 Fernhead Road, Paddington.  
 Macclesfield.—Sidney Wild, 76 Mill Street.  
 Malvern (Great).—A. E. Baylis, Barnard's Green Pharmacy; J. Need, Lygon Pharmacy.  
 Markinch (Fife).—J. C. McCorquodale, High Street.  
 Milford Haven.—T. D. Meyler.  
 Norwich.—Robinson & Co., 13 Orford Hill.  
 Plymouth.—J. Barge, Belgrave Pharmacy, Mntley.  
 Pontefract.—T. P. Ramsden.  
 Ramsey (Isle of Man).—J. Pallister, 17 Parliament Street.  
 Redhill.—J. Padwick.  
 St. Margarets-on-Thames.—J. W. Simpson, 44 Crown Road.  
 Stonehaven.—James Cumming, 21 Market Square.  
 Strathpeffer, N.B.—T. Wellwood Maxwell, Spa Pharmacy.  
 Torquay.—J. W. Cocks, 1 Madeira Place.  
 Welshpool.—H. Payne, 16 Broad Street.  
 Whitehaven.—F. B. Bennett, 37 King Street.  
 Wigan.—Bensons' (Limited), 5 Darlington Street and 6 King Street, and Winstanley and Fairhurst, 9 Market Street.  
 Workington.—W. H. Hubble & Co., Harrington Road, and Victoria Pharmacy, South William Street.



## Our Town Traveller.

THE prevailing business-tone is optimistic. My recent researches have been the means of discovering a decided improvement in trade-conditions since the present year began, and a more hopeful tone regarding the future. In some places "Very busy indeed!" is the formula, and preparations and new articles are all more or less adapted (as far as they are capable of adoption) to the coming Coronation festivities. One of my earliest visits was paid to the works of

MESSRS. W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED),

at Ash Grove, Hackney. I was conducted over the extensive premises, and rendered footsore but enthusiastic as a consequence, by Mr. William S. Gill, a brother chemist, who has charge of the firm's perfumery-department. After I had wandered amongst gigantic stills and retorts in full operation, under the guidance of Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, the works manager (another pharmaceutical chemist of renown), I was passed over to Dr. Isherwood, who initiated me into the manufacture of synthetic perfumes. Dr. Isherwood is a synthetical-expert, and the machinery he has contrived, and the results he has obtained, will tend to make this firm a formidable rival to the German manufacturers of synthetics. In the laboratory I encountered yet another brother craftsman (not unknown at Bloomsbury) in Mr. F. W. Short, who has charge of this department. My main object, however, was to inspect the perfumery-department, and there we eventually landed. Mr. Gill is pushing this section forward with characteristic energy. His latest productions betray a good nose for fragrance, a refined taste, and a keen eye for effect, as shown in the labels and show-cards. The newest perfume is "Potter & Moore's Old English Lavender-water" in odd-shaped bottles with sprinklers, tied with lavender ribbon. These are in three sizes, to sell at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. retail. The series includes, besides the perfume, a smelling-salts and a tooth-powder, the latter being appropriately sent out in lavender-coloured enamelled tins, retailing at 6d. The showcard (which was not quite finished at the time of my visit) is the reproduction of a painting by Mr. W. H. Caffyn of a dainty lady of the olden times seated in an Old English garden. The colouring is excellent, and there will doubtless be a rush for the pictures when reproductions have been effected. They will be given away to any retailer of P. & M.'s lavender-water who desires them. Some chemists seem to think the lavender-water a good seller, even without the picture, for I saw orders for 100l. lots from more than one firm of retailers. "Pyrola" (the style of putting



up is illustrated herewith) is a line which the Japs and the Chinese have "frozen on to," as the Americans say. It sells at 2s. and 3s. 6d. retail, and its appearance ought to sell it anywhere—without taking its intrinsic merit into account. Another striking series (and all we have space to mention at present) is the "Dulcenia" perfume, powder, dentifrice, and sachet. These are extremely dainty, and the fact that the sachet-envelope is printed in seventeen colours with embossed gold edges, will give some idea of the lavish manner in which Messrs. Bush & Co. are catering for their clientele. The label selection is too large and diversified for me to do more than merely mention at present.

At 32 Snow Hill, E.C., the most striking novelty I could discover was the new series of "Saratoga" suspensory bandages which

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON

have just put on the English market. The "Saratoga" suspensories are in various styles, each number having three sizes. They may be had either with or without understraps, one variety—"Saratoga Drawstring"—being washable. The prices range from 6s. 6d. to 48s. per doz. wholesale. Rawson's U.S. Army Suspensory, which has been in use in the American army for upwards of forty years, is, however, a

more expensive article. The wholesale prices are from 3s. to 9s. each according to the quality of the material used in their manufacture.

NO. 117 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.,

is one of several shops in that locality which manufacturers are using for advertising their products. This one is next door to Warings, the furnisiers, and the Erasmic Soap Company are the occupiers. It is notable for its elegantly-dressed window, all that artistic drapery and floral decorations can do being done to show off perfumes, soaps, and toilet-preparations. Inside the shop is equally artistic, as may be judged from the accompanying photograph. The furniture



is all in milk-white enamel, and the walls are illuminated with sprays of flowers. The electric lights are tulip-like bulbs, which rival in beauty the floral-sprays on the walls. The shop is well worth a visit, and while there the visitor can see the company's latest products. I saw, for instance, a new coal-tar soap (three cakes in a box to retail at 10d., or 3½d. a cake), and a shaving-stick in vermilion-leatherette case which retails at 1s. The company has a Coronation soap almost ready.

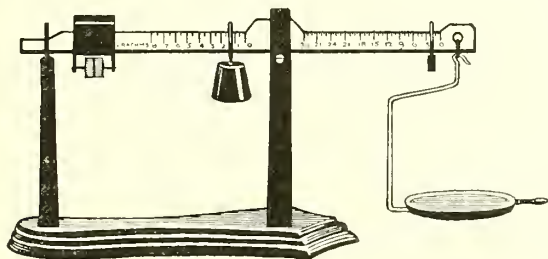
I also looked in at 357 Oxford Street, W., and had a look round the interesting establishment of

MR. T. HAWKESLEY,

the otacoustical-instrument expert. Mr. Hawkesley's *metier* is to cater for the deaf, but the Hawkesley sterilisers and chloride-of-ammonium inhaler are well known to the trade and there are many interesting instruments to be inspected in the shop. One of Mr. Hawkesley's latest pieces of apparatus, and one which will commend itself to the busy chemist, is the patent beam-scales for powders, illustrated herewith. These, as will be seen at a glance, are very suitable for rapid work, and have the inestimable advantage of requiring no loose weights. The nickel-plated beam, which is 9 inches long, is graduated by ½ gr. up to 30 gr. on one side of the beam, and by ½ dr. to 8 dr. on the other. The pans may be had either glass or nickel-plated, and the up-rights are japanned. The little wheel to the left regulates the balance. For the rapid weighing of seidlitz-powders, Gregory's powder, or prescription-powders, these scales will suit admirably, and their accuracy is guaranteed by the familiar verification stamp. The price is one guinea. Mr. Hawkesley has also a combined weighing and height-measuring machine, which is elegant in appearance and



takes up the minimum of space. It may be had in either pale blue or black and gold, it weighs up to 20 stone, and the stadiometer attached measures up to 7 feet. Pond's patent toe-spring is an ingenious contrivance for the relief

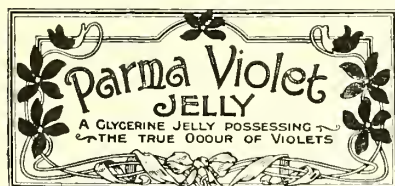


of bunions. It consists of a spring splint which runs along the outer edge of the great toe—the latter being encircled by a chamois-leather covered metal band attached to the splint. The adjoining toe is encircled by an elastic band attached to a side-projection from the metal loop which goes under the toe. The idea is to gradually pull the big toe back to its normal position, the spring being worn at night. The springs retail at 3s. 9d. each.

The facilities which the extensive premises at 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C., have afforded

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & CO.

for developing their variegated business, is reflected in the multitude of specialities in collapsible tubes they have recently produced. An elegant new series of toilet-dainties was shown me the other day filled in tubes of varied designs, but all magnetic as counter attractions. Some idea of the designs are given in the two illustrations herewith, but the colour-effect, of course, is lost in black-and-white reproduction. The colour means a good deal to the customer, and no two customers have like tastes, so Messrs. Christy have endeavoured to cater for all. The series includes benzoin cream, glycerin and honey jelly, Parma-violet jelly,



lavender jelly; glycerin, honey, and cucumber jelly, and toilet-lanoline (in various styles of tubes). There is also a line of tooth-pastes, comprising areca, nut, cherry, thymo-eucalyptus, carbolic, and white rose. Each of these is contained in an appropriate coloured tube; for instance, lavender paste, lavender tube; cherry paste, red tube, and so on. The tubes are filled to retail at 6d. and 1s. each, with a good margin of profit for the retailer. The 1s. size of Parma-violet jelly, thymo-eucalyptus tooth-paste, and several others are packed in neat carton with artistic gold-blocked labels. These are the designs shown in the illustrations.

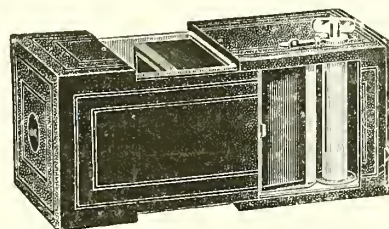


ness is guaranteed. That they have been pharmaceutical skill is demonstrated by ocular vision and casual application. For orders of 7-gross quantities Messrs. Christy are now prepared to supply special tubes to chemists with printed matter or as required. For 3-dozen quantities of the afore-mentioned series the name and address of the purchaser is printed on free.

NEW CAMERAS.

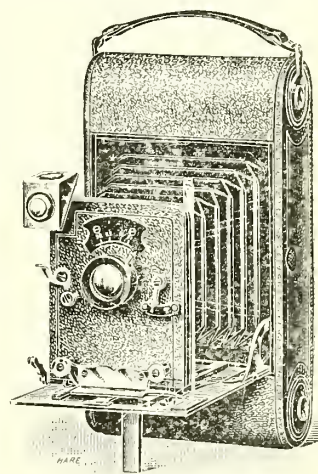
Calling on Messrs. G. Houghton & Sons, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., I found much evidence that the photographic

season is beginning early this year. I always like to walk through Houghton's premises, as their business is a model of organisation. The departmental system is adopted, each class of goods being stored in a particular store-room in charge of a responsible person. The recently-constructed premises have given an opportunity for perfecting the system, which has been taken advantage of to the full. Improvements and enlargements are being carried out at the present time, larger packing and despatching departments have been devised, and I was interested to note that a show-room for trade-customers has been provided where the various manufactures of the firm will be shown and can be examined at leisure. A new and larger plate and paper store has been fitted up, and I noticed the care that is taken to ensure the rotation of stock. Packages of plates are put in the racks on one side, but are sold from the opposite side, thus ensuring rotation and freshness. After a perambulation of the premises, which are 90 feet wide by 180 feet deep and four or five storeys high, I was glad to sit down and examine the new lines for the coming season. In cameras I was shown "No. 1 Scout," a new daylight-loading film hand-camera to sell at 5s. It is a well-constructed little



"No. 1 Scout."

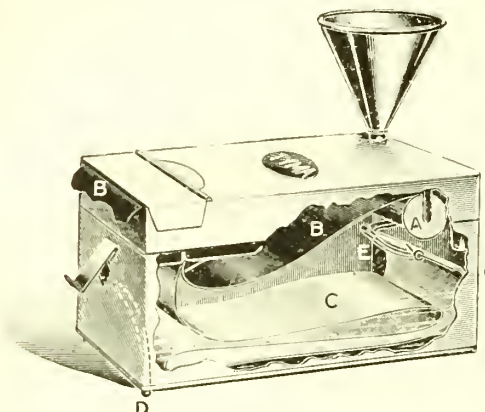
instrument, made entirely of wood and covered in leather-like cloth. The fittings are nickel-plated, and the shutter is adapted for either time or instantaneous exposures. The pictures taken by this camera are  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ . The illustration shows the camera partly open for inserting a spool. Another hand-camera for roll-films or plates is the "No. 3 Ensign," which, like the "No. 1 Scout," is excellent value for the money. A good idea of the No. 3 "Ensign" can be obtained from the illustration, which shows the camera open. One special feature about the camera is an infinity catch which automatically fixes the front when drawn out, at the correct focus for distance, and is adjustable for either plates or films. The picture which the camera takes is  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ , and an advantage of the camera is that it can be used for plates as well as rollable films. The dark slides and plate attachment are extras. The lens is a R.R. one, and the shutter is of the "everset" type, working between the lenses, giving either time or instantaneous exposures. The interest which is being taken in rollable films must be my excuse for mentioning an ingenious contrivance for developing rollable films which should still further help to popularise film-photography. The apparatus called the "Tyma" developing-trough is a metal box with a tight-fitting lid. In the lid portion there is a holder, A, for the spool of film, the black paper backing is threaded through a slot, B, in the lid, and the film engaged in a spring clip, E. The whole length of film is wound off and lowered into the water in the body of the trough, then by means of a funnel and syphon the developer is run in



"No. 3 ENSIGN."



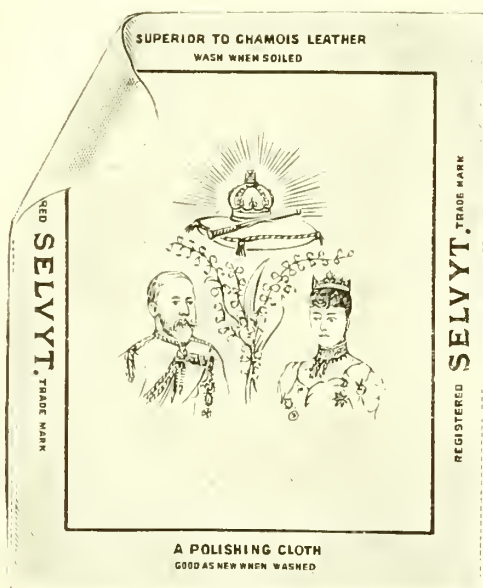
allowed to act from eight to twelve minutes, after which fixing solution replaces the developer, and washing is done



by allowing water to circulate through the apparatus for five minutes. There are three sizes of "Tyma" troughs at present made, for Brownie, No. 1, and No. 2 F.P.K. size films, and each sells at 10s. 6d.

#### FOR THE CORONATION.

As at other places of business which I have inspected recently, preparations for the Coronation festivities are the predominant feature at Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited). In the showroom at York Road, King's Cross, I was shown a new Coronation "Selvyt" cloth, an illustration



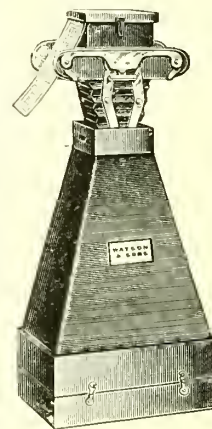
of which is given. It is a duplex cloth—pile on both sides—and the portraits of the King and Queen are reproduced in indelible colours. The size is 21 by 17½ inches, and the price has been reduced to 9s. 6d. per dozen in order to bring the article within the range of the slenderest loyal purse. Messrs. Fordham are also strong on Coronation buttons. These have brass representations of the King and Queen, each having a movable pin, and sell at 1d. each. In anticipation of the demand which will be made for gay colours in the coming season, the wholesale prices of "Diamond" dyes have also been reduced. These now show an exceedingly good profit to the retailer. The spring-cleaning season is the time when Newth's furniture-polish is exhibited. Newth's polish was first produced in 1838; the formula was purchased and the bottle enlarged in 1883 by Messrs. Fordham & Sons, and it now remains one of the easiest and most perfect furniture-polishes to be found in the trade.

#### OPTICAL CHANGES.

When in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell I called on Messrs. J. Raphael & Co., 51 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., to hear how business is in the optical trade. Mr. J. Raphael received me in his well-known affable manner, and explained that to cope with constantly increasing business he has just concluded an amalgamation with Messrs. Wheway, Son & Redfern, Birmingham. The firm of Messrs. Wheway was established in 1823, and is known in the wholesale trade for its gold and steel spectacle frames and lenses. I ventured to suggest that the tendency now is to go to America for good things in spectacle-frames. "My dear sir," replied Mr. Raphael, "the demand for English-made frames is larger than ever." Chemist-opticians who mostly cultivate the better-class trade nearly always specify English-made goods, and up to now it has often been difficult to ensure them having what they want promptly. There are two factories in Birmingham belonging to the new house, one in Vyse Street, where gold and steel goods are made, and the other in Dudley Road, where spectacle lenses are ground. The headquarters of the new firm—to be known in the future as Messrs. Raphael, Wheway & Redfern (Limited)—will be in London, but prescription-work will be executed either there or in Birmingham, as the customer desires. Mr. Raphael then explained the financial arrangements of the firm, and in answer to my inquiries assured me that he will continue to direct the business as he has hitherto done, which is sufficient to ensure the future success of the amalgamation. Enlargements of premises are to be put in hand at once. Mr. F. H. Wheway continues the management of the Birmingham works.

#### MORE PHOTO NOVELTIES.

Stepping out of the Chancery Lane Station on the "Central," I crossed over to Messrs. W. Watson & Sons (313 High Holborn, W.C.), to see what preparations were in progress for the coming season. The patent enlargers are, I was told, selling by thousands, which is not wonderful when one considers the simplicity to which enlarging is reduced by the use of this apparatus. The enlargers are made in sixteen sizes, for use with "Little Nippers," Kodaks, and Frenas. The illustration shows the apparatus being used with a folding Kodak, all that is necessary being to push the Kodak into the enlarger, place the negative and bromide-paper in position, expose, develop, and fix (the whole operation being complete in five minutes). The result is a sharp picture many times larger than the negative. The electric dark-room lamp in which solution of potassium bichromate is the colour-medium has been described before in the *C. & D.*, but a hanging lamp of the same kind is a new pattern. I saw also the "Hologigmat" lens, recently introduced, which, according to no less an authority, than the President of the Royal Society, is equal to any of the high-class lenses on the market. The half-plate lens working at f. 6.1 gives excellent definition all over a whole plate, and on a 10 × 8 plate only the extreme corners are dark. The special feature of the lens is the flat field, whilst achromatism is practically non-existent.



#### A SPRING SONG.

Green is flowery tamarack;  
The aspen's ghost leaves quiver;  
In the right hypochondriac  
Still sleeps the torpid liver.  
The wind is light, the world is young;  
High leaps the rutting goat;  
Upon the back part of the tongue  
Appears a furry coat.  
Beneath the ground are bursting seed,  
In trees the birds are billin',  
While men and women seem to need  
A dose of podophyllin.—*Atlanta Journal-Record.*



## Notes of Novelties.

**"TABLOID" MERCUROUS IODIDE.**

MESSRS. PURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., are now putting on the market  $\frac{1}{8}$ -gr. compressions of yellow mercurous iodide, prepared by precipitation instead of mixing mercury and iodine. In this form the salt is much more permanent than the green iodide and the makers inform us that they have had therapeutic trials made with the yellow salt during the past few years, the results demonstrating its efficiency and reliability.

MERCK'S VACCINE LYMPH.

MR. FREDERICK BOEHM, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., London manager of E. Merck (Darmstadt), sends us a copy of a circular which he has recently issued to medical men in this country regarding Merck's pure glycerinated calf-vaccine lymph. We observe from this circular that the lymph is made at the Darmstadt Works under the supervision of Dr. Landmann (Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory) the conditions being such as to ensure the purity of the lymph, and its freedom from pathogenic products other than vaccine. It is supplied from the London office in tubes which have been filled not longer than a month, the date being placed on the outside of each package so that the physician and pharmacist can immediately see when each tube was despatched. Three sizes of tubes are sent out, the smallest for one or two inoculations, the medium for five, and the large for ten. Mr. Boehm emphasises the fact that supplies may be obtained from most leading pharmacists.

NEW THINGS FROM NEWBERYS'.

THE acme of artistic display appears to have been reached by Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., in a series of cards which they have got up for displaying toilet-requisites and cachous. With three dozen 1*d.* St. Paul's brand lano-cream, they give a show-card printed in gold and colours of rich design, and diamond-shaped with embossed and cut-out edges. Most of the card is occupied by a pretty girl, who stands barefooted on the green sward—marguerites, forget-me-nots, and other flowers grow all around her. Under her feet a single box of the lano-cream is inserted in the card; it is, by the way, an astonishingly good pennyworth. The card is suspended by a silk ribbon. A similar card is used for 1*d.* cold cream. The same cream is put-up in 6*d.* earthenware pots. The cachou-card has a scroll-and-pansy border, and within are 3 dozen tubes of silvered, coloured, and sweet-violet cachous, the corks being finished with tin-foil. This is a most attractive lot. Other novelties which the firm have on show at the Square establishment just now are the white-ribbon remedy for intemperance, which is being well advertised, and Charterhouse heliotrope shampoo-powder (2*d.*) put-up in boxes of seven packets to retail at 1*s.*

### SOME TOILET-REQUISITES.

THERE is a keen appreciation at present in medical circles and amongst the well-to-do of the advantages of the Japanese paper-handkerchief. For consumptive patients and for anyone suffering from a malady which gives an infectious sputum, the handkerchief is more convenient than the sputum-bottle and more economical and safer than the linen handkerchief, because it can be burnt when done with. Chemists should sell these handkerchiefs. The trouble is where to get them. We have been on the look-out for a good source of supply for some time, and now find that the Toilet Novelties Company, Bristol, can do the thing well.

They put up "Silky-fibre" aseptic handkerchiefs, 3 doz. in a pocket-book, to retail at 1s., or three times that quantity for 2s. 6d. The company make a lot of saleable lines in toilet pocket-books (chemically pure toilet-paper) to retail at 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. They are neat, and only require to be shown in order to sell. Crêpe-texture paper serviettes are another of the company's products, perhaps not so much in the chemist's way of business, still worth mentioning. The goods can be obtained through the leading sundries' houses.

FOR THE BEVERAGE SEASON.

MESSRS. STEVENSON & HOWELL (LIMITED), 95A Southwark Street, S.E., are again early in the field with new essences for making aerated beverages for the coming home season. One of the most elegant of these is "Emerald Ginger-ale Essence," in which they have happily hit the correct Irish flavour, as a sampling of the ale testifies, the drink being also quite refreshing. We have also had the opportunity of trying aerated ginger-beer (in glass and stone bottles), and lemonade made with the excellent soluble essences to which we referred last year, and we find that the quality of these products is well maintained. The soluble lemon-essence is exceptionally rich in flavour, and is compounded with due regard to the chemistry of lemon-oil constituents—in fact, it is the result of careful research by their chemists. A soluble essence, somewhat akin to this, is "Lime-juice and soda," which produces a good beverage, and 1 gal. of the syrup requires only 1 oz. of the essence. An attractive showcard is given to buyers of the essence, as well as supplies of hand-bills and labels, this offer also applying to the soluble essence of lemon. We note that the firm are now making a series of "fluid fruits" for the production of syrups. We have tried the raspberry, strawberry, and black currant, and find the flavours quite natural, and that the syrups are refreshing either in plain or aerated water. Two ounces of "fluid fruit" go to 1 gal. of syrup, and we should think that aerated-water makers could turn these to excellent advantage, for a simple natural flavour is restful to the palate—so satiated nowadays with compound drinks.

### THE ORLWARA BRUSH.

Mr. H. A. WANKLYN, brush-manufacturer, 17 Manchester Avenue, E.C., has introduced under this name a series of nail-brushes, which are ingeniously designed to overcome the tendency that other nail-brushes have of wearing in the centre before the fibres at the edge appear to be touched. "Science applied to brushware" is the maker's version of the improvement, which is accomplished by arranging the tufts of fibre irregularly, with a denser portion in the centre. This increases the durability of the brush, and we find it is much more effective and pleasant to use. The brushes are made square, circular, and octagonal, the last-named in two sizes, and the prices range from 34s. to 42s. per gross. They are also made in half hair and bristle at slightly higher rates. The brushes are supplied plain or polished, and should sell well. Mr. Wanklyn is the inventor of the Royal Sceptre show cases and stands for tooth-brushes, which enable retailers to display a variety of styles either on or in the ordinary showcases, in a most effective manner.



## THIS VACCINATION SHIELD



is made by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool, who sent a sample to us a week or two ago, with the suggestion that the office-boy, or somebody equally vaccinated, should try it. He did; and his pustules (thanks to the protection) are now in a convalescent condition. The shield is a strong affair. By including the illustration in this section we do not mean to say that the idea is perfectly novel, but it is a light and airy improvement.

## IRON-MILK.

SOME months ago we had the opportunity of examining and trying a preparation new to the English market called iron-milk. Pharmaceutically it differs from the popular forms of iron in exhibiting iron phosphate in a finely-divided state suspended in a perfectly neutral, unfermentable, and pleasant-tasting medium. Consequently, children take it with avidity, and it neither blackens the teeth nor constipates the bowels. Clinical experience with iron-milk on the Continent shows it to be a reliable hæmatinic, and during the past six months corroborative trials have been made by London physicians, with the result that the British Iron-milk Syndicate, 115 and 116 Strand, London, W.C., are now putting it on the market in 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. bottles. They are to push it energetically by local advertising, and they will send to chemists and druggists who ask for it a sample bottle with full particulars.

## NOTES.

JERSEY'S reputation for eau-de-Cologne is still growing. The latest one we have to note is De Faye's "Gold Medal" Jersey eau-de-Cologne, which has Mrs. Langtry's approval, and is manufactured by Mr. F. G. de Faye, chemist, Jersey.

MR. JAMES WALKER, chemist, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, has perfected arrangements for meeting more fully an export demand which has arisen for his perfume "Mountain Glory." A new and chastely-designed label has a strong flavour of the Gaelic and portrays a group of fairies culling perfume from the Czarina's favourite flowers—white and purple heather.

THE latest testimony to the value of the Berkefeld filter comes from Sir James Willcocks, of West African fame. In his "Reminiscences of Sport in West Africa," he says:—"One word more regarding camp-equipment and I have done. Whatever may or may not be taken, it is absolutely necessary to have a couple of good portable filters, and the Berkefeld is the best."

MESSRS. KAY BROTHERS (LIMITED), of Stockport, have so perfected their Vampire fly-catcher, that it can be shipped across the Equator without fear of spoiling. The hardest test for sticky fly-catchers is to make them so that they keep good in tropical climates. A doctor in Morocco has sent the makers an appreciative letter, in which he says "I cannot speak too highly of the fly-catchers."

THE new catalogue of soap-making machinery issued by Mr. Max Hilbert, Hamm, near Hamburg, is just out, milling machinery being the special feature of the 1902 issue. We note some entirely new lines, such as a rotary steam-press with three moulds, in which both plates of the mould are brushed and oiled before each blow. Chemists who are thinking of making their own fancy and medicated soaps should procure a copy of this list.

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

## IODIDE-OF-IRON PILLS.

M. SEIGNEURY recommends a mass made with carbonate of magnesia for iodide of iron as follows: Make a solution of iodide of iron from 40 grammes of iodine, 12 grammes of iron filings, and 48 grammes of distilled water. To the filtered liquid, weighing about 90 grammes, are added 45 grammes of powdered acacia, and 2 grammes of finely divided iron with sufficient (about 65 grammes) of carbonate of magnesia to make a mass (weighing about 200 grammes) of pilular consistence. Roll into 900 pills. The pills preserve their activity indefinitely.—*Répertoire de Pharmacie*.

## ELIXIR OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calcium hypophosphite	...	...	384 gr.
Sodium hypophosphite	...	...	128 gr.
Potassium hypophosphite	...	...	128 gr.
Dilute hypophosphorous acid	...	...	2 dr.
Simple elixir	...	...	6 oz.
Water	...	...	16 oz.

Triturate the salts with 8 fl. oz. of water, added in several portions, pouring off each portion as it becomes saturated. Finally, to the remainder of the salts, add the acid, triturate until dissolved, and add to the aqueous solution. Now add the elixir, filter, and make up to 16 fl. oz. with water passed through the filter.

Is useful for exhibiting the hypophosphites where sugar is counter-indicated. The

## SIMPLE ELIXIR

is made from the following formula:—

Tincture of sweet orange	...	...	20 c.c.
Alcohol	...	...	80 c.c.
Glycerin	...	...	100 c.c.
Precipitated calcium phosphate	...	...	6 gm.
Water to make	...	...	400 c.c.

—*Western Druggist*.

## LIQUID SOAP.

PROFESSOR TERRIER finds the following medicated liquid soap, the formula for which was devised by M. Bajat, of great utility in the treatment of skin-maladies:—

White Castile soap	...	...	1 oz.
Soft soap	...	...	1 oz.
Olive oil	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	2½ pints
Naphthol	...	...	10 gr.
Oil of lemon	...	...	a sufficiency

Dissolve the soaps in the water, add the oil and naphthol; perfume and strain.

—*Gazette des Hôpitaux*.

## ESBACH'S REAGENT

for detecting albumen in urine is thus modified by Gavalowski:—

Picric acid	...	...	10 grammes
Citric acid	...	...	20 grammes
Dissolve in—			
Water	...	...	500 c.c.
And add—			
Alcohol (95-per-cent.)	...	...	350 c.c.
And sufficient			
Water to make	...	...	1,000 c.c.

—*Giornale di Farmacia di Trieste*.

## SYRUP OF IODISED CINCHONA.

## (Sirop de Vanier.)

Potass. iodid....	...	...	3iij.
Ext. cinchon. liq.	...	...	3iij.
Ext. aurantii liq.	...	...	5v.
Ext. juglandis liq.	...	...	3vj.
Alcohol. (30-per-cent.)	...	...	3ij. 3ij.

Solve et adde—

Syr. simp. ad	...	...	3cxxxv.
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—*Annales de Pharmacie*.



## Reviews.

*Practical Retouching*, including directions for the after treatment of the negative generally. By DRINKWATER BUTT, F.R.P.S. 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 78. Price 1s. net. (Hilfe & Sons Limited.)

A GOOD deal of sound practical advice is compressed in the seven chapters of this book which cannot fail to be of service to the learner in retouching. The volume forms No. 10 of *Photography "Bookshelf Series."*

*The Selection of Subject in Pictorial Photography.* By W. E. TINDALL, R.B.A. Illustrated from paintings, drawings, and photographs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 6. Pp. 84. 3s. 6d net. (Hilfe & Sons Limited.)

THE book deals entirely with the pictorial side of photography on somewhat novel lines. It is written by a well-known artist who thinks that many photographs seen at the exhibitions could be considerably improved if more attention were paid to the point of view, the value of lines and tone values. The work is divided into the various classes of subjects which the photographer is likely to encounter and the advice is imparted in an interesting manner. The illustrations are good, and make the author's views readily understood. The chapters deal with (1) influence of clouds, (2) arrangement and point of view, (3) tone values, (4) lines, (5) birch and bracken, (6) coast scenery, (7) seascapes, (8) cattle subjects, (9) figure introduction, (10) portraits, (11) single figures, (12) figure groups.

*Finishing the Negative*, a handbook of all the processes between fixing and printing: with a special chapter on films. Edited by GEORGE E. BROWN, F.I.C. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 160. Illustrated. Price 2s. 6d. net. (Dawbarn & Ward, Limited.)

THIS book which aims at being an encyclopædia of the section of photographic technique comprised in the title is a compilation of the methods of drying, hardening, clearing, intensifying, reducing, varnishing, retouching, and spotting negatives. Considerable care seems to have been used in making the selection, but we are afraid many amateurs will be deterred by the large choice of, for instance, intensification methods. The illustrations are a distinct gain in making the effects of the processes evident, whilst the chapter on retouching is one of the best in the book. The "special chapter on films" is hardly worth its title, as it consists of a dozen lines about the Wellington film, and a couple of pages about the Thornton film, the manufacture of which has, since the publication of the book, been discontinued. The book is one photographic chemists can read with profit to themselves, and to their customers.

*The Imperial Health Manual*, being the authorised English edition of the official health manual issued by the Imperial Health Department of Germany. Edited by ANTONY ROCHE, M.R.C.P.I., &c. 2nd edition. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 304. 54 Illust. 3s. net. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.)

THE idea of this book is to impart to the public the rudiments of preventive medicine, and so lead them to appreciate the requirements of hygiene. The information is necessarily somewhat elementary, but none the worse for that fact. The structure of the human body and the functions and uses of its organs are first dealt with, this section being followed by others on the necessities of life (air, water, food, clothing, dwelling houses and exercise); man in his social relations (settlements, commerce, child rearing, employment and wages); dangers to health from external influences (diseases and accidents); and supplements on nursing, and German health laws.

*A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Vinegar and Acetates, Cider and Fruit Wines, and the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables, Meat, Fish and Eggs.* By WILLIAM T. BRAUNT. 2nd Ed. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 555. 104 illustrations. 25s. net. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited.)

THIS book is enlarged and revised from the first edition published in 1890. It is divided into three parts, the first two being taken up with the manufacture of vinegar, cider, and fruit wines, the remaining part being devoted to the

canning and evaporation of fruits, and a new section dealing with the preservation of meat, fish and eggs. The treatise on vinegar-making occupies the greater part of the book and deals with the subject in an historical and practical method. Wine-making and the preservation of foods are subjects which pharmacists are often asked to advise upon, and we know of no other book that gives the information in such a concise form as it is presented here. The use of water glass for the preservation of eggs is not new, but judging by the frequency with which we are asked about it, is imperfectly understood by chemists. The process as given in this book is to place the eggs in a 10-per-cent. solution of water glass, and put the eggs in an airtight container, renewing the solution once during the preserving time of six months. Methods which do not yield quite so good results involve the use of (1) 6 lb. of water glass to 30 quarts of water, and (2)  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. to 5 quarts of water—the quart of 32 oz. is apparently meant.

*A Systematic Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics with Reference to the most Direct Action of Drugs.* By FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M.D. With a condensed consideration of Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy, by Dr. JOHN URI LLOYD. Pp. 706. 6 x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 2. Price 21s., cloth. Chicago: Chicago Medical Press Company. London: Potter & Clarke.

THAT the practice of medicine has been built upon empiricism is a taunt which is often launched at the medical profession. A new drug or a remedy is discovered, say the scoffers, which the entire profession sets up as a fetish while it hunts eagerly for a new disease (or an old one for the matter of that) to fit it. Instead of first determining what the particular disease really is, and getting to its origin by a systematic scientific investigation, a cure or a remedy is immediately forthcoming and the fundamentals of the malady are left for discovery to some fortuitous concurrence of events. This allegation is less true now perhaps than it was some years ago, but still there is a lamentable want of certainty in the application of therapeutics by medical men. It is to remedy this want of system that the eclectic school of medicine professes to exist, and the increasing absorption of so-called eclectic remedies into orthodox practice seems to show that eclecticism is not without its merits. Dr. Ellingwood's book is an up-to-date revision of the literature of the subject, and is a fit companion to King's Dispensatory and the works of Scudler and others. The classification adopted is arranged with the idea of assisting the student in a comprehension of the therapeutic action of the individual remedies. Thus the treatise is divided into eleven groups, comprising agents acting on the nervous system; heart and circulating system; respiratory system; stomach, gastric and intestinal digestion; intestinal canal; nutrition and the blood; excretion, generative apparatus; cutaneous surface; micro-organisms and parasites, and a miscellaneous group including antidotes and antagonists. The remedies enumerated under each group are thoroughly treated. Thus Group 1 is subdivided into sedatives, depressants, excitants, stimulants, and analeptics, while these in turn are further classified, as in depressants, under analgesics, antispasmodics, hypnotics, narcotics, and anæsthetics. The individual remedies are then separately described, as to synonym, part used, natural order, habitat, with special attention to the botanical description (if a plant) physiological action, specific symptomatology and therapy. In glancing through this portion of the book the thoroughness with which the work is done is apparent, and its usefulness to the physician and the pharmacist is undeniable. The twenty-four pages devoted to Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy which Dr. John Uri Lloyd has contributed, contain a concise description of pharmaceutical preparations and their relationships—practically confined to medicinal preparations prepared from plants. Towards the end of the book eighteen pages are given over to "Medical Electricity and Electrotherapy," and there are two indices—one for the remedies contained in the book and the other an index of diseases with the remedies detailed beneath. The author has borrowed freely from the U.S. and National Dispensatories, from King, Scudler, Ringer, Hale, and others, and he specially mentions his obligation to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, for a contribution of nearly 60 monographs on various remedies. The book is excellently printed on surface paper.



## Advertising's Artful Aid.

By ADEPS ADEPTIS.\*

A GOOD many provincial chemists find it necessary, for one reason or another, to advertise a little in the local paper or papers, especially in small towns, and some of them make very good use of the space thus occupied. Others, on the principle that if you have to do a thing that you would on the whole rather get along without doing it is advisable to do it as badly as circumstance will permit, waste the space which they occupy. Stated thus crudely, the absurdity is obvious. Wrapped up in the sort of excuses which we are all apt to make for ourselves when we do a thing apathetically it passes muster, somehow, with people who ought to know better.

It is not necessary to say anything about the reasons, not directly advertising reasons in a majority of cases, which cause some men to patronise the local paper, and then make a merely perfunctory use of the space they buy. The important consideration is, that something *can* be got out of advertising in the newspapers of even the smallest country town, if these newspapers are used intelligently and with a little advertising acuteness. It is self-evident that if I am one of the three or four chemists in a town of, say, eight or ten thousand inhabitants, the facts that "Prescriptions are Dispensed, Teeth Drawn, and a Large Assortment of Superior Toilet Preparations Kept in Stock at my Medical Hall in the Market Place (N.B.—Medicines can be obtained when the Shop is closed by ringing the side bell)" will probably have penetrated the intelligence of most of my fellow-townsmen before local patriotism, politics or my acquaintance with the Editor moves me to procure (and pay for) the insertion of these interesting and creditable facts in the local *Argus*.

But the resources of civilisation are not exhausted by this kind of announcement; and since the newspaper is paid for the space (and paid a good deal more, *pro rata*, than would be disbursed for the same amount of it by largely advertising patent-medicine people in London—take my word for that) there is no particular reason why the newspaper should not be made to do a little for the money, by inserting something really likely to create trade and changing the announcement as often as the advertiser may see fit to demand. It is also, by the way, a good thing to put a clause in the advertisement order, requiring that the advertisement shall appear in some good position, near the most interesting reading matter. I speak as a child.

As a parenthetic note of warning let it be set down that there are some advertisements which are quite able to do the advertiser harm instead of good—particularly in our business, which is not quite on par with that of our excellent neighbour, and perhaps fellow-churchwarden, the grocer. Few things could be much worse for a chemist's business than would be smart writing, unsuccessfully modelled on the least admirable work of "big" American advertisers, many of whom are funny dogs enough, in their way. Also it is a thing desirable to be remembered that there is nothing intrinsically vulgar in advertisement: everything depends upon the way one goes about it. One would not open conversation with a client by remarking, as an excellent tradesman did at the head of a recent newspaper advertisement, "What Ho, She Bumps!" or "Don't Botha about De Wet;" and it is equally undignified to print these and similar vulgarities. On the other hand, most people who come into the shop rather enjoy a little chat over what they are buying; and it is not impossible to lure them in, by giving them a little of this chat for nothing in the newspaper.

No kind of advertisement attracts and retains attention so well as one that really explains something; and a series of such advertisements, changed at each insertion, is soon noticed and looked for by the townspeople as a regular feature of the local paper. The advertiser must possess a sort of native intuition of the art of how not to do things if this attention does not bring money into the shop. "Posi-

tion" (that is, the insertion of the matter in a readily accessible place in the paper, preferably always the same place, where it is not built in by the bricks and mortar of other advertising) is, of course, an especial necessity of this class of publicity.

But the usefulness of newspaper-advertising does not end there. No advertisement ever written that was worth the ink used to write it with and the paper used to write it upon, ever omitted one important point, either stated or implied—namely, "Codlin's the friend." It is not enough to describe something: we must also take care to make the point that it is *our* preparation, *our* shop, *our* toothbrushes, *our* dispensing, *our* method of coaxing from its seat the redundant molar, that is being talked about, and no other; if the reader wants his heart's desire in modern pharmaceuticals, *we* alone can show him how to attain it; he will require to pay just *us* a visit. To take a concrete instance, it is no use advertising the general merits of seidlitz-powders if we leave the reader to conclude that all seidlitz-powders are alike, or he may (and possibly will) get them at the grocer's across the street, or the linendraper's, or the stationer's, or the hoot-shop—goodness knows where, nowadays. No. We must give a sensible reason why it is with *our* seidlitz-powders that he must stimulate his morning stomach, and no others; and it ought not to be difficult to find perfectly and obviously truthful reasons for the support of that opinion.

There are, either for legal or other reasons, so many things which a chemist alone can make that it is a surprising thing to look through the provincial newspapers of Great Britain and notice how little advertising the pharmaceutical profession indulges in, and how extremely bad most of that advertising is. Either a bare announcement of self-evident fact that a pharmacy exists in the town, or a clumsy adaptation of one or other of the advertised notorieties of the day, constitutes the subject-matter of seven-tenths of it. Now, any experienced advertiser will bear me out in saying that originality, more than any other qualification except intrinsic merit, is desirable in any new thing that is to be extensively advertised. Time was when one could advertise soap, eggs, cough-mixture, corn-plasters, or any other simple object—just as Brown's soap, Leno's eggs, Jones's cough-mixture, Someone Else's corn-plasters. But there are too many soaps, eggs, cough-mixtures, and corn-plasters in the market for anyone (unless he should possess an exceptional reputation, like that which seems to serve the Mazawattee Tea Company as a sufficient excuse for introducing Mazawattee cocoa) to begin advertising a proprietary brand and asking the public to accept it simply as his. There must be something to differentiate it from the soap, &c., of general commerce, and from the proprietary soaps, &c., of Messrs. Brown, Leno, Jones, and the rest. In other words, it must be original. And mark this—that even an unimportant original discovery—a notion, a method of preparation or putting up—may be the foundation of a fortune. It may catch the public taste, and prove itself worthy of backing up with capital and gradually increasing advertisement, until it ranks with first the minor, and then the predominant, advertised articles of the country. But it is merely silly to expect to create even a widespread local vogue for what is merely an article of merchandise obtainable everywhere.

Let me not be misunderstood, however. It is only outsiders, amateurs, and those beginners who are at the very outside outset of their experience who believe that, given an original idea, a good—even an exceptionally good—formula, or one or two even extraordinary testimonials, there is a fortune to be had for the asking. Each of these things is desirable, and the combination of them all would not be too much to ask, in order to furnish a good foundation for an advertising business. But neither these things nor anything else is of the slightest use without two other things—advertising capacity at the disposal of the inventor or discoverer, and money wherewith to back the advertising. Fortunes do not grow on trees even for the most ingenious compounders, and the art of advertising on a large scale is an immensely difficult and hazardous one, though the judicious



expenditure of a little money in purely local publicity requires little more than ordinary common sense, given a good thing to advertise.

\* \* \* \*

Failing a good speciality, suited to the time of year and the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood, it is usually possible to work up local interest in some of the regular rank-and-file of a chemist's stock; and on this it is less difficult to set down a few hints based on general principles than it is to lay down rules for the propagation of the sales in the specialities aforesaid. I am quite clear on one point: that if newspaper advertising is going to do any good at all on this particular line, it must be changed at frequent intervals. Never to repeat any advertisement at all is the ideal principle; and a great deal more good will be done by advertising one thing at a time, than by enumerating the whole collection of things which you would like to sell. Deal with sponges this week—your sponges; and hair-brushes next week—your hair-brushes; to-day reason convincingly on the importance of replenishing the family stock of cod-liver oil—from yours; to-morrow indicate persuasively the usefulness of flannel chest-protectors—your own. By concentrating attention upon one thing at a time, it is not at all difficult to do a very pretty little trade week after week all through the sundries department. Remember what a well-known advertising critic has said: that if advertisers only sold goods to people who wanted them, they would starve. The art of advertising is to *make* people want things.

\* \* \* \*

Properly used, the front window is the most important accessory imaginable to local newspaper advertising. If you are advertising sponges in the paper, fill nearly all the window with sponges. Let sponges, too, be in evidence all over the shop. Let all the sponges in stock be in full view somewhere, and let the newspaper announcement contain all that wit can devise or eloquence set forth in favour of getting a new sponge—one of *yours*—without further delay. Next week, when hair-brushes are the theme, show hair-brushes. If it be possible to work up some sort of interesting window-display connected with the manufacture of hair-brushes, or the exciting capture of sponges, on these occasions, so much the better. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers will generally lend their aid if invited to do so; and it is not only sponges and hair-brushes that will sell. A goodly amount of increased general business is certain to accrue, if the chemist is worth his salt—and most chemists are—as a salesman.

## Recent Wills.

CHANCE.—Sir James Timmins Chance, of Hove and Princes Gate, and for fifty years of Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co., of Birmingham, who died on January 6, has left a gross estate of 252,629*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

EVANS.—The estate of Mr. Edward Wallace Evans, of Alfrick Court, near Worcester, and formerly of Hill, Evans & Co., Worcester, British wine and vinegar manufacturers, who died at Exmouth on December 28 last, has been valued at 22,030*l.* gross, including 10,876*l.* net personality.

MAGGS.—Probate of the will of Mr. Samuel Blount Maggs, pharmaceutical chemist, 36 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on July 24, has been granted to his son, Mr. Frederic William Maggs, 36 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, chemist and druggist, and to Mr. Charles Hodgkinson, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C., wholesale druggist. The gross estate is valued at 5,317*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and the net personality at 5,168*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

TOLSON.—The will of the late Mr. Thos. Marshall Tolson, of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., chemical manufacturers, Huddersfield, has been proved at 3,012*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, including 2,853*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* net personality.

THE use of pearls as a cure for corns is engaging the folklore experts who write to *Notes and Queries*. The pearls are pearl-buttons, and to use them they are dissolved in lemon-juice or vinegar. One writer tried the cure for three weeks and found it was "quite useless," another tried it with advantage to himself.

## Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

EMULSIONS—(continued).

CAMPHOR-EMULSIONS are not often ordered nowadays. The following is the simplest formula:—

(1)

R	Camphoræ	...	...	...	gr. iij.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	3j.
	Pulv. acaciæ	...	...	...	ʒij.

Make a thick mucilage, to which add the camphor, the remaining water to be very gradually added.

The camphor must be in the finest state of division. A very careful touch is required in these emulsions.

(2)

R	Camphoræ	...	...	...	gr. v.
	Myrrhæ	...	...	...	gr. x.
	Tinct. aurant.	...	...	...	...
	Glycerin., aa	...	...	...	m40
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	3j.

Myrrh made into a thick emulsion with water, to which add camphor; water added gradually, reserving sufficient to dilute the previously mixed tincture and glycerin.

(3)

R	Liq. ammon. fort.	...	...	...	5j.
	Ol. amygdal.	...	...	...	5ij.
	Camphoræ	...	...	...	gr. v.
	Chloroformi	...	...	...	m.v.
	Tinct. opii	...	...	...	m.x.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	3j.

Mix oil, camphor, and chloroform in a phial; to the mixture add liq. ammon. fort. in three portions, and shake, each time adding afterwards 1 dr. of water. When thoroughly emulsified add remaining water; tincture of opium to be added last.

(4)

R	Gum. camphoræ	...	...	...	gr. iv.
	Pulv. acaciæ	...	...	...	ʒij.
	Syr. rhæados	...	...	...	ʒss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	3j.

Acacia in mortar; camphor; syrup; water very slowly added. Careful manipulation wanted.

### Guaiaicum.

The use of diluted mucilage is the secret of success in making an emulsion of the ammoniated tincture of guaiacum; the result is otherwise unsightly.

For want of this precaution the following emulsion has caused trouble:—

R	Tr. guaiaci ammon.	...	...	...	3j.
	Mucilag. acaciæ, aa...	...	...	...	3j.
	Iodid. potass.	...	...	...	gr. v.
	Tinct. aurant.	...	...	...	m40
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	3j.

Dilute the mucilage (aq. 3ij., mucilag. 3j.), add guaiacum, to which add KI + aq. dest. 3j. + tinct. aurant. previously mixed. Aquæ ad 3ij.

### Ammoniacum.

R	Gum. ammoniac.	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
	Spt. chloroform.	...	...	...	mxx.
	Tinct. conii	...	...	...	m.v.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	3j.

If time allows, soak the gum in cold water till it becomes a hydrated mass, easy to manipulate. If wanted immediately, well powder the gum (meanwhile covering the mortar), and work into a thin, perfectly smooth paste with water.

Add then gradually aquæ ad ʒss, spirit and tincture, diluted with remaining water, added last, and strain.

Patience is wanted to get the ammoniacum quite smooth. The *mistura ammoniaci* of the B.P. (page 214) is an emulsion with syrup of tolu to disguise the taste, in which it is not altogether successful. Ammoniacum is one of the most permanently nauseous remedies in medicine.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

### COMPANY-PHARMACY

I have had a conversation with a well-informed and influential member in regard to pharmacy-law amendment, and he expressed the opinion that a large section of the House of Commons would be disposed to support a proposal to legitimise company-pharmacy, especially if the directors or managing director were required to have pharmaceutical qualifications, and were given the privileges which any qualified person may exercise under the Acts. The latter proviso applies especially to Ireland where companies, although composed exclusively of qualified persons, have certain disadvantages. The greatest of these is probably that which virtually prohibits the apprentices of companies, though trained under the supervision of licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, from entering for the Qualifying examination until they have had four years' additional service in a shop belonging to a person. I gather that the time is ripe for dealing with this anomaly, and that if the Pharmaceutical Society does not take the initiative an amending Bill of one or two simple clauses may be independently introduced. It will be recollected that the Companies Bill contained a clause enacting that a company should not carry on the business of a chemist and druggist unless the business were *bona-fide* conducted by a manager or assistant, being a duly-qualified chemist. In the course of the proceedings on the measure that clause was withdrawn. There is now an impression that one of these days the Lord Chancellor will bring the proposal forward again, but the delay in taking action is arousing some curiosity.

### COLOURING WITH COPPER SALTS.

The recent prosecution of certain traders for selling preserved goods stated to be coloured by the use of copper salts, is to be brought to the notice of Mr. Long by Mr. J. H. Whitley. It will be suggested by the hon. member that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee of 1899, a schedule of such colouring-matters as may be considered inimical to the public health should be issued for the information of traders.

### SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF FERTILISERS ACT.

For weeks Mr. Ffrench has had a notice of question on the paper relating to an amendment of the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, but only the other day was Mr. Hanbury able to come down to the House with a reply. Mr. Ffrench desired that there should be such an amendment as would provide that the seller of artificial manure should be bound to supply the purchaser with an invoice stating the quantity of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates, and potash which the manure contains. It appears from the official reply that the proposal was considered by Lord Medway's Departmental Committee on the adulteration of artificial manures and feeding-stuffs which reported in 1892, and was found to be impracticable.

### SUGGESTED REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Some attention is being directed to a suggestion that the Government should bring in a Bill for the registration of nurses. During recent years the number of nursing associations has grown in an extraordinary way, and there has been a still greater increase of "private practitioners." There is practically no control, and the idea is that some such registration-scheme as has been proposed for midwives should be drafted for the kindred class. I believe, however, that the Government will not touch the matter on their own account, and that, if anything is done, the initiative will have to proceed from a body of private members.

### ARSENICAL POISONING.

I understand that the Commission on Arsenical Poisoning will meet on Friday for evidence. Various investigations have been going on since the last public meeting, and it is stated that experiments in reference to foods are now about to be made.

## Deaths.

**ABEL.**—On February 21, Mr. Frank George Abel, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Tonbridge (Kent). Aged 37. Mr. Abel, who died after a long and painful illness, had carried on a high-class pharmacy at Tonbridge for a number of years, but ill-health had prevented him from taking an active part in his business for the past nine months.

**BOOTH.**—At Turton, on February 21, Mr. James Booth, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 73. Mr. Booth was born at Bank Top, Blackburn, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. T. Moscrop, chemist and druggist. In 1852 he took the business of the late Mr. H. A. Wraith, at 5 Darwen Street, Blackburn, which he retained until June, 1901, when he retired. Mr. Booth then turned cotton spinner, and took the Wellington Mills, at Turton, which eventually became a gigantic concern. Mr. Booth was an overseer and Poor Law guardian in the township of Edgworth, where he lived, and for several years represented Turton on the Bolton Board of Guardians. He was a member of the old Turton Local Board from its commencement, and had also been a member of the Rural District Council, for several years acting as chairman on both bodies.

**BROWN.**—At Morecambe, on March 4, Mr. Edward Brown, chemist and druggist, late of Leeds. Aged 74. Mr. Brown had carried on business in Leeds for nearly fifty years. He was at one time President of the Leeds Chemists' Association. Prior to going to Leeds he was the manager of a chemist's business at Derby. Mr. Brown was a very interesting personality, and it was his great pride to have been intimately acquainted with Thomas Carlyle. Up to quite recently he was unusually hale and hearty, and it is not so long ago that he could walk thirty miles a day.

**BULLEY.**—On February 19, at Johannesburg, Roland Henry Bulley, Civil Clerk Imperial Military Railways, youngest son of the late Mr. W. H. Bulley, chemist and druggist, Exeter. Aged 24.

**CHARLESWORTH.**—At 780 Fulham Road, S.W., on February 24, Harriet Jane, wife of Mr. H. H. Charlesworth, chemist and druggist. Aged 29.

**CLAPHAM.**—On February 25, at Oak House, Meanwood Road, Leeds, Mr. John Clapham, chemist and druggist. Aged 74. Mr. Clapham had carried on business at Wade Lane, Leeds, for half a century.

**CRESSWELL.**—At 21 Connanght Road, N., on March 1, Mr. Randal Cresswell. Aged 76. Mr. Cresswell was probably the first Englishman to develop the Mediterranean sponge-trade. He established in 1850 the business of R. Cresswell & Co. in Paris and in London, and his brig, the *Cresswell*, traded between this country and Mediterranean ports direct, thus giving an impetus to the sponge-business which has increased it so enormously in recent years. He also had considerable influence in opening out and developing sponge-fisheries in the West Indies, where he established agencies under the superintendence of several of his relatives. The business of R. Cresswell & Co. was finally merged into that of Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, of Red Lion Square, W.C. Two of Mr. Cresswell's sons are still in the business, while another is in South Africa. Mr. Cresswell had retired from active participation in the business for some years, but until the last took keen interest in the modern developments of the sponge-trade. The deceased was buried in the family vault at Brompton Cemetery on March 4.



**DOWLING.**—At Reading, on February 18, Mr. Robert Dowling, chemist and druggist. Aged 36.

**HASLAM.**—On February 20, Mr. Charles Junius Haslam, formerly a chemist in business at 19 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aged 91.



**COCHRANE.**—On March 4, Mr. Thomas Cochrane, chemist and druggist, of Rosehall, Falkirk, N.B. Aged 83. Mr. Cochrane was a native of Paisley, and succeeded his father in business as a chemist in that town in 1835. In 1843 he opened a business in Falkirk, and three years later he gave up his Paisley shop, and devoted all his energies to the Falkirk business, which under his care and tactful management became one of the best in the town. About fourteen years ago Mr. Cochrane retired, but the name Cochrane & Co. is still associated with the business. In the year 1882 Mr. Cochrane purchased the estate of Rosehall—a quiet retreat on the outskirts of the town of Falkirk—and he generously gave the town a large portion of his ground, with a beautiful range of trees to widen an adjoining thoroughfare called, in honour of the benefactor, "Cochrane Avenue." Mr. Cochrane had a large circle of friends, and was universally respected. He is survived by a widow and one son.

**HORNIBLOW.**—At Watchet, on February 21, Mr. William Martin Horniblow, of Messrs. Horniblow & Co. (Limited), chemists, Watchet. Aged 52.

**JONES.**—On February 18, Mr. William Jones, chemist and druggist, formerly of Corwen.

**KIRBY.**—On March 4, at his residence, Cerne Abbas, Bournemouth, Edmund Adolphus Kirby, M.D. In his 78th year. The deceased gentleman studied medicine at the University College, London, and took his M.R.C.S in 1852; afterwards, in 1857, proceeding to the M.D. degree of the Aberdeon University. He started practice in Gordon Square, London, and was physician to the City Dispensary. In the course of his practice he became much interested in the preparation of medicines in a compact form, and his improvements in the production of coated pills became known to his fellow-practitioners, so that he was asked to supply them. This eventually led to the foundation in 1866 of the business of H. & T. Kirby & Co. (Limited), Newman Street, W. One of Dr. Kirby's most successful efforts was the production of phosphorus pills, and he wrote a monograph on the "Remedial Value of Phosphorus," which ran through many editions. He had taken an active part in the business up to within a few days of his death, which was due to pneumonia.

**ROBBINS.**—At Leamington, on February 20, Mr. William Liptrot Robbins, chemist and druggist. Aged 76.

**TOPHAM.**—At Halifax, on March 4, Mr. Thos. Topham, chemist and druggist. Aged 42. Mr. Topham on January 16 took an overdose of morphine (*C. & D.*, January 25, page 103). He was attended by Dr. G. Oakley, and recovered. Dr. Oakley saw him on Saturday noon; he then appeared in good spirits and was taking his dinner heartily. Next morning Dr. Oakley was sent for, and when he arrived Mr. Topham was dead. The doctor refused to give a certificate, not being satisfied with the cause of death, and an inquest was held.

**WOCKE.**—At Kloof Street, Cape Town, on January 31, Mr. Albert Georg Julius Wocke. Aged 66. Mr. Wocke was one of the oldest chemists at the Cape, having landed at Cape Town, from Germany, in 1858. What he did on landing is not quite clear, but he probably served as an assistant in the business which became his property in 1860. In that year he received permission to open shop from the then Governor, Sir George Grey, his authority being as follows:—

Colonial Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, November 24, 1860. I hereby authorise Mr. Georg Julius Wocke to practise as a chemist and druggist in this Colony.

This licence is in the form of a letter, and is signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Acting Colonial Secretary. The scene of Mr Wocke's labours was at 89 Church Street, where he remained till 1897, when he retired from business, and the shop then became an oil-and-colour store. Mr. Wocke remembered the famous military doctor, who was very much in evidence at the Castle and among the garrisons stationed there, and who, after passing many years as a man, was ultimately at death found to be a woman. He used to dispense this doctor's prescriptions frequently, and it was one of the regrets of his life that he lost these when giving up business. From the time of his arrival until his death Mr. Wocke never left the Cape peninsula.

**WRIGHT.**—At Allison Lodge, Chester, on February 24, John Thomas, eldest son of the late Mr. John Wright, chemist and druggist, of Hammersmith. Aged 72.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### That Pharmaceutical Degree.

**SIR,**—Touching Mr. Tocher's suggestion about a degree in pharmacy, it is evident that we shall have a hegira of students to Scotland unless greater advantages can be shown them than at present prevail in other parts of the kingdom. May I therefore suggest to the authorities of our Irish Society that the time is now ripe for them to appear before the Irish University Commission, which will resume sittings after Easter, and lay before it a claim that a degree of B.Sc. should be open to pharmaceutical chemists? Agriculturists, architects, and technologists of all types have been expounding their claims *more liberrimo*, and it would be lamentable if pharmacy failed to secure recognition through either inertia or modesty. I need scarcely warn Messrs. Beggs and Bernard that we do not seek such a monstrosity as a B.Sc. Pharm., but the *scientie baccalaureus simpliciter* in the department of pharmacy. Then the brighter Irish students will have some chance of success in Britain as scientific men. At present the Irish pharmacist on the other side is in a most humiliating position. Yours faithfully,

Dublin, March 2.

J. C. McWALTER.

#### Lapis Infernalis.

**SIR,**—"Xrayser's" conjectural history of caustic potash is, I think, scarcely borne out by the facts. He will probably find, if he goes a little deeper into the subject, that lunar caustic had no place in our Pharmacopœias for some considerable time after caustic potash was there under the name of *Lapis infernalis*. I, at least, cannot find it in Culpepper, who seems to have collated the older editions of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" with the most recent one before he made his translation. Silver, indeed, does not appear to have been included in the *materia medica* of the older books at all, except in the shape of litharge of silver. For *Lapis infernalis* Culpepper gives two formulas: one of them is simply caustic potash; the other contains also lime and other ingredients, I suppose to retard deliquescence. To these two a milder preparation was added in some of the later dispensatories, but this was after lunar caustic had become official. Since I wrote to you last on this subject I have found the name *Lapis infernalis* given to caustic potash in a book I had overlooked—Brookes's "General Dispensatory" (1773)—where it is given as from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. This, however, is the only work I have in which the name is so applied. In the "Alphita" glossary there are twenty-six medicinal *lapides*, though many of those which appear in later works are not found there.

May I say, with reference to the Bradford charm, that the fact of several of the words in it having been identified as Welsh does not affect the fact that most of it is gibberish. I learn from the Editress of *Folk-Lore* that Professor Skeat confirms my opinion that most of it is gibberish.

Yours, &c.,

Epworth, March 1.

C. C. BELL.

#### The Letters "M.P.S."

**SIR,**—Some of your readers will recollect that in December, 1897, my name was erased from the list of members of the Pharmaceutical Society for having advertised a testimonial in a Bradford paper, entitled "A Case from Batley," and this notwithstanding that I immediately withdrew the advertisement to which the Council of the Society objected. On December 3 of the year mentioned the Secretary wrote me as to the Council's decision, saying, *inter alia*, "You will forthwith discontinue to use or assume any title implying



that you are a member of this Society." I "did as I was told" (like a good little boy instead of a septuagenarian pharmacist!), and destroyed some thousands of labels and handbills—in fact, took every precaution to avoid future annoyances; but some six months after this I received a letter from the Society's solicitors requesting me to send them my cheque for 5*l.* for having used the letters "M.P.S." when I was not a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. I denied having done so, and asked them for their proofs, when I was at once told that they had in their possession a bill advertising Congreve's elixir, which was obtained at my shop on a certain date mentioned. I discovered that I was wrong, and the Society right, and consequently paid the 5*l.* applied for, one of my assistants having given one of my old slip-labels to Mr. Congreve's representative unknown to myself. I may say that a well-known advertiser has for years used the letters "M.P.S." when he was not entitled so to do, and without any action being taken by the Pharmaceutical Society. In fact, he is using these letters still, though it is quite possible he has rejoined the Society. Is there any record of a person being reinstated a member after having had his name erased from the list of members in the same manner as myself and others?

Faithfully yours,

Bradford, March 5.

T. GARRATT FORSHAW.

#### Propiol as a Trade-mark.

SIR,—Referring to a notice in your issue of February 8 with reference to the introduction of the nitro-propiol test by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., we beg to point out that the designation "Propiol" has been protected by us under the Trade-marks Registration Act, and that any person applying this trade-mark, alone or in combination with other marks or words, to goods not supplied by us renders himself liable. Upon the strength of this registration the nitro-propiol test has been introduced by us in this country at considerable expense and trouble. We therefore do not intend to see our rights infringed by any other firm. If Messrs. B. & W. intended to bring out a similar test, nobody could prevent them from doing so, provided they used a distinctive name, and thus spent their own labour and money on its introduction. We have published the formula without reserve to enable any chemist to make the tablets, but we must insist upon our trade-mark rights being respected. The word "Propiol" for "orthonitrophenylpropionate of soda" is no more descriptive than the word "tabloid" for tablets, and if the one be contested the whole question should be threshed out in the interests of trade generally.

Yours faithfully,

F. WILLIAMS & CO.

83 Upper Thames Street, E.C., March 3.

[Messrs. Williams's solicitors also write to the same effect, and, in reply to our request, inform us that the trade-mark was registered on January 11, 1900, No. 228,196, Class 1. The application was advertised in the *Trade-marks Journal*, March 14, 1900. The use of nitro-propiol tablets was described under that name in the *C. & D.*, January 6, 1900, in an abstract of a paper published in Germany some time before. The word registered by Messrs. Williams is "Propiol." The propiolic-acid series of compounds was known for many years before the advent of sodium orthonitrophenylpropionate as a urine reagent. Still, the facts remain that "Propiol" is a registered trade-mark and that "nitro-propiol" is a different word in use before "Propiol" was applied for, so we leave those commercially interested to thresh the matter out.—EDITOR.]

#### Glasgow "Patent" Prices.

SIR,—In reference to the remarks made in reply to your inquiries regarding "patent" prices in Glasgow, one or two statements are so unfair that they call for further reply. As one of the originators of this movement, I should surely know more about it than any correspondent you may have in Glasgow; and my previous statement regarding the firms called upon and the signatures obtained, still holds good, with three exceptions. This movement was initiated in the interests of the trade, and it was quite spontaneous on the part of all the larger firms. There was no intention of calling upon every individual shop to enable the arrangement for better prices to be set on foot. Your correspondent states that threats of prosecution regarding unqualified assistants in branch shops, &c., were used to coerce unwilling chemists. This was never done, and there was no

necessity for compulsion being used to adopt better prices. The Pharmaceutical Society is prepared to look after such matters, and I now ask you to substantiate this statement on the part of your correspondent, either by giving his name and address, or else by withdrawing a statement which is so unlikely and absolutely untrue. There is no sign of wavering on the part of the firms who have originated the scheme and agreed to it, but if there should be any serious attempt to cut prices, it will be met at once by all the principal firms in Glasgow. In reference to the inclusion of "Beecham's pills," there was no need for this, as the prices obtained in Glasgow for "Beecham's pills" are higher than in most towns; and to show that the trade has the sympathy of Beecham in maintaining prices, their representative visits Glasgow regularly (and was here last week) to see that the prices agreed upon over two years ago are being maintained. Mr. McKellar's letter makes out that he is the only wise man of all those called upon, when he states that the supporters of the movement are "dupes," and his insinuation is entirely wrong in this instance. I remain, yours faithfully,

Glasgow, March 3.

J. W. SUTHERLAND.

[Mr. Sutherland must know that his demand for names and all that sort of thing cannot be complied with. Our correspondent has submitted to us substantiation of his statements, and we have independent corroboration of the fact that the agreement is being violated. Our report of this was originally in dispute, but it is now getting unnecessarily entangled in extraneous matter.—EDITOR.]

#### "A New Shaving-paste."

SIR,—The extract from the *Lancet* which you publish in the current issue of the *C. & D.* was brought to me by a medical man to dispense. I should be greatly obliged if you could give me the details of manipulation necessary to produce the "thick white cream." I endeavoured to make 2 oz., taking the proportions as  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of paraff. dnr., 18 grs. pulv. tragac.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. water, and about 90 minims S.V.R. Low melting-point, hot mortar, and constant stirring completely failed in my hands to produce a satisfactory emulsion. I also tried shaking in warm bottle, but without success. If you, or any of your readers have been successful in producing a homogeneous cream from the formula given, I should be glad to know the method pursued, and if there is any agent (not given in the formula) which is necessary to complete emulsification.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Batley, March 3.

R. BROADHEAD.

We appealed to Mr. White, but he cannot, at the present stage, add to the information. We append two recipes from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for similar preparations, in the hope that the *rationale* may give points, and suggest some experiment by subscribers:—

I	II
Cocoa-butter ... .. 3ss.	Pulv. tragacanth ... 3ss.
Almond oil ... .. 3ss.	Spt. rectificat. ... 3iv.
Glycerin ... .. 3j.	Put together in a dry corbyn
Primrose soap ... .. 3ss.	quart and shake, then add the
Otto of rose ... .. 3iv.	following in their order:—
Oil of ueroli ... .. 3iv.	Crem. amygdal. ... 3j.
Oil of bitter almonds 3iv.	Ol. amygdal. ... .. 3ij.
Distilled water ... .. q.s.	Glycerini ... .. 3v.
	Aque ... .. 3xliv.
	Mix well and perfume with
Melt the cocoa-butter and	Ol. ros. geranii ... 3j.
almond oil and pour into a	Ol. bergamottæ ... 3ij.
warm mortar containing the	Ol. neroli ... .. 3ss.
soap previously rubbed down	Ol. citronellæ ... 3xx
with 3 oz. of boiling water;	Spt. rectificat. ... 3j.
stir briskly to make a uniform	M.
cream, slowly adding 4 oz. of	
warm water previously mixed	
with the glycerin; finally the	
perfumes.	

#### Mr. Boot and Cutting Prices.

SIR,—In his letter in your issue for March 1, Mr. Jesse Boot says several qualified chemists trading in Leicester and other large towns "Cut prices to the last farthing against their brother chemists, although apart from any company trading, &c." At the present time we have a mutual agreement for better prices for patents and many proprietary articles in Leicester, and I have every reason to believe it is faithfully kept. As Mr. Boot's Company is



about to open in Leicester, we shall anxiously look forward to his practising that virtue he now professes to admire.

Yours faithfully,  
A LEICESTER CHEMIST. (188/40.)

#### The Wrong Button.

SIR,—I quite agree with those of your correspondents who have condemned the tactics of the Kodak Company. I have received the Kodak trade-circular informing me that "times and conditions are changed, and that the middleman is an obsolete piece of machinery." This circular is on a par with previous ones, which I have never seen matched for their overbearing impudence in the way they choose to dictate to us what we shall or shall not sell, or from whom we shall or shall not buy. Times and conditions are indeed changed if photographic dealers will allow a firm to step in to their business and say "You shall not sell any other roll-films or roll-film cameras but ours, or we will cut your profits down half." I for one shall refuse to sell another pennyworth of their goods under those conditions. The Kodak Company also pretend they are doing this in our interest to prevent cutting. My experience is that nearly all other manufacturers adopt the non-cutting system. I hope every photo-dealer will use his best efforts to boycott such terms. We are promised in the near future other films and cameras equal to those in use at the present time, and I believe their advent will be welcomed with open arms by the trade generally. At the present time films are on the market which are second to none, and I shall have no hesitation in asking my customers to take them, and also give them the reason why.

Yours, &c.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST. (146/72)

#### Abbreviated Advertisements.

SIR,—The following advertisement is culled from a recent number of the *Guardian* :—

Work, Living or gd. Cur., of a soul-satisfying activity, REQD. by Pr. (35, M.A.) aft. East. Of val. expr. (ld. and naval). Str. with males. Vy. mus. Strictly P. Bk. doct. and rit. No subsequent civil. Able pr. Ed. cong. Bracing sphere. Abt. marry. —"EXPLICIT," Torquay.

Perhaps we may soon see the following in the advertising columns of the *C. & D.* :—

Unqualified Ass. or as imp. (23), not strictly T.T. Of Val. E-end store expr. ids or ods. Gd. b-keeper. 5 ft. 0 in. Recently engaged (now brkn. off). Of gd. address.

MISOGYNIST. (248/96.)

#### The Volunteer Compounder's Hard Case.

SIR,—I am one of those unfortunate specially-enlisted compounders who early in 1900 signed on for twelve months or until the end of the war. I have served at present nineteen months in the country, and from appearances now it looks as if another nineteen months will still see me in H.M. service. We are classed as Volunteers, but I think I may safely assert that no Volunteers have seen nearly the amount of active service that we compounders have. The "C.I.V.'s," "Imp. Yeoy.," "St. John's A.B.," "I.H.C.," "I.B.C.," and the host of Volunteers of the line, artillery, "R.E.s.," and the Colonial irregular forces, all have been sent home on the completion of their six or twelve months' service. We experience the utmost difficulty in getting the sanction of the P.M.O. for our discharge. Many are the applications put in by us. Whether each individual application is treated on its merits, I do not know, but certain it is that some few compounders with barely twelve months' service have been sent home, while the bulk with eighteen months and upwards are informed by the autocrat unapproachable that their "services cannot be spared, but as soon as they can be replaced they will be sent home," all of which I know from a trifling experience of what goes on behind the scenes to be pure moonshine. Some of the general hospitals out here seem to be swarming with compounders doing orderly work; they are probably some of those specially-enlisted men, who will be paid the extra 6d. per day if engaged in compounding-duties. I heard from a reliable source a few days ago that no more transfers from compounders will be entertained until the R.A.M.C. people out here can qualify sufficient of their own men to replace us, and heaven knows, Mr. Editor,

when that may be! It is useless for us attempting to individually air our grievances, for absolutely no notice is taken of it, so I ask the publicity of your columns. I think we have grave cause for complaint.

Faithfully yours,  
COMPOUNDER. (153/34.)

#### Dispensing Notes.

Shake the Bottle.

128/96 *Inquirer*.—Yes, not only on account of the hydrocyanic acid present, but also a possibility of the morphia depositing, due to liq. bismuthi being alkaline.

Portmadoc.

T. JENKINS.

#### For Experiment.

SIR,—Would any of your readers kindly tell me how to make a presentable mixture from the following prescription :—

Quin. sulph. ...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Sode salicylat. ...	...	...	ʒiiss.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ...	...	...	ʒiij.
Mag. sulph. ...	...	...	ʒj.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil. ...	...	...	ʒss.
Syr. aurantii ...	...	...	ʒij.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ...	...	...	ʒviij.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: ʒss. ter die p.c. ex aq. s.

What compounds are contained in the finished mixture? Also, can they account for the change of colour in the following :—

Acid. carbol. pur. ...	...	...	gr. xij.
Sode biborat. ...	...	...	ʒij.
Glycer. boracis ...	...	...	ʒj.
Gly. acid. tannic. ...	...	...	ʒss.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	ʒvj.

Ft. lot.

Sig.: The liquid for the nasal douche to be used three times a day.

Usually this remains the colour of diluted glycerin acid tannic, but very often assumes (sometimes in a few minutes, sometimes in a few hours) a jet-black colour. I have made up this liquid twice a week for the last six months. Great care has been taken to have everything perfectly clean, and free from any substance likely to darken the tannin. Different methods of mixing and different makes of chemicals have been tried, yet with the same result. About one out of every four bottles has to be thrown away.

G. H. A. (155/4.)

#### Skin Application.

162/29. *G. W. D.*—The prescription orders gelatin in error for jelly. You may use the following formula :—

Gelatin. ...	...	...	ʒj.
Aq. destill. ...	...	...	ʒiiss.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	ʒv.
Zinci oxidi ...	...	...	ʒj.
Ichthyol. ...	...	...	ʒj.

Soak the gelatin in the water until soft, add glycerin ʒiij., and melt by the heat of a water-bath. Triturate the zinc oxide and ichthyol with the rest of the glycerin in a warm mortar, add it to the jelly, and mix well.

#### Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

160/60. *Veritas*.—If you have bought goods on sale or return you may return them within the stipulated period. The seller can only alter the contract with your approval.

161/63. *Melrose*.—If a customer asks for an influenza remedy, and a chemist supplies ammoniated tincture of quinine without written directions as to the manner of administration, he is to some extent responsible if the customer takes it "neat." The liability depends, however, upon the evidence that the chemist can bring regarding the verbal directions to the customer.

156/18. *C. D. A.*—The United States case in regard to the liability of the retailer of proprietary medicines was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last year. The following is the record in the State Law Reports:—

In the sales of patent or proprietary medicines furnished by the compounder of the ingredients which compose them, the druggist is not required to analyse the contents of each bottle or package he receives. If he delivers to the consumer the article called for, with the label of the proprietary or patentee upon it, he cannot be justly charged with negligence in so doing, and will not be liable for an injury caused by the preparation.

At the trial it appeared that Edna West, a girl 20 years old, a daughter of plaintiff, on November 27, 1898, purchased from the defendant a "Kohler's headache powder," and, five hours after taking the powder, died, apparently from the effects of it. It appeared from the evidence that Kohler's headache-powder was a proprietary medicine sold in packages to drug-stores. The Court entered a nonsuit which it subsequently refused to take off.

The decision was given on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

Opinion of the Court *per curiam*, January 7, 1901.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, and on the motion of the defendant, the Court entered a compulsory nonsuit, which on application of the plaintiff it refused to take off. As the evidence introduced by the plaintiff failed to establish or disclose a cause of action against the defendant, the nonsuit was properly entered. The Kohler headache-powders were in demand at least twelve or fifteen years ago, and from that time on they were found for sale in most, if not all, of the principal drug stores. They were recognised and regarded as an efficient and proper remedy for headaches, and were mainly used to relieve them. They were a patent or proprietary medicine manufactured by Kohler, and sold by him to the drug-stores which sold them to their customers. In the sale of patent or proprietary medicines furnished by the compounder of the ingredients which compose them, the druggist is not required to analyse the contents of each bottle or package he receives. If he delivers to the consumer the article called for, with the label of the proprietary or patentee upon it, he cannot be justly charged with negligence in so doing. Judgment affirmed.

128/25. *R. B. J. N.*—The Brompton Hospital Pharmacopœia orders  $\frac{1}{2}$  minim of oil of aniseed in each lozenge. Lozenges called "Brompton Hospital" are being sold at very low prices by wholesale confectioners and others. These do not contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  minim oil of aniseed in each—some very little indeed. Is a retailer liable to be fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act if he sell these cheap lozenges as Brompton Hospital lozenges? [That largely depends upon the common-sense of inspectors and analysts, for they might find it difficult to prove their standard. With the aid of the hospital authorities a case under the Merchandise-marks Act might be established.]

75/5. *C. H.* (1) informs us that the Inland Revenue authorities have declared a "corn-paint" label to be liable on which the only other wording besides name and address is:—

DIRECTIONS.—Apply the liquid upon and around the corn by means of a camel-hair brush or thin piece of wood every night for three or four nights, then steep the corn in warm water and scrape away any dead tissue with the nail or a dull knife.

The words objected to are probably "scrape away any dead tissue." We do not think a Court would uphold the liability. (2) The word "reliable" is a dutiable recommendation for a medicine.

162/51. *Lithium*.—In conducting the business of a deceased chemist and druggist it is not necessary to put the name of the qualified assistant on the poison-labels. It is customary to retain the old labels.

168/25. *W. D.*—"Until the pain is relieved" is a dutiable recommendation. It occurs on your neuralgia-mixture label. We note that your indigestion-mixture label directs the preparation to "be continued once or twice a day after the unpleasant symptoms have disappeared." This is clearly equivalent to saying "it cures." Ask the Board of Inland Revenue what they think of it.

165/7. *Chemist and Druggist*.—Proprietary medicines sold in Ireland do not require to be stamped. Unstamped medicines may be *consigned* from English makers to their agents in Ireland, but they cannot be sent wholesale to firms in Ireland for retail-sale. See the article in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY on Medicine-stamp Law.

160/10. *Surrender* asks "What is the scale-fee for preparing the surrender of lease, the annual ground-rent being 8l. 2s 1?" There is no scale-fee for preparing a surrender of a lease, and the charges are made in accordance with Part 2 of the Schedule to the order under the Solicitors' Remuneration Act. The amount usually charged is about 3l. 3s.

167/22. *Santonin*.—The publication of Mr. Braxton Hicks's remarks in a newspaper is privileged, but republication by means of handbills for trade purposes is not. If you do this you must face the risk of an action for libel on the part of the proprietors of the medicines which he mentioned. Such an action would probably begin by application to the High Court for an injunction to restrain you from circulating a libel. The mere fact that a public officer says a thing does not entitle everybody to repeat it.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

148/54. *D. C.*—(1) Tonic Fowl-pills like your sample:—

Ferri sulph. ...	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Ext. gentian. ...	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Calc. phosphate ...	...	...	...	...	5j.
Glyc. tragac. ...	...	...	...	...	q.s. ut ft. massa

Divide into 5-gr. pills.

(2) Reviver Fowl-pills:—

Pulv. capsici ...	...	...	...	...	3j.
Pulv. gentiane ...	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Ext. glycyrrh. ...	...	...	...	...	q.s. ut ft. massa.

Divide into 5-gr. pills.

153/42. *Santonica*.—Worm-syrup:—

Santonin. ...	...	...	...	...	9j.
Liq. sennae dulc. ...	...	...	...	...	3j.
Glycerini ...	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Syr. anisi ...	...	...	...	...	5iiss.

Rub the santonin to powder, and mix with the glycerin; add the other ingredients, and mix.

Doses: Under 1 year, 5ss.; between 1 and 2 years, 3j.; between 2 and 4, 5iiss.; between 4 and 6, 3ij.; and for older children, 3ij. To be taken first thing in the morning, fasting, after the bottle has been shaken.

130/29 *J. S. M. (Barcelona)*.—The best Treatment for Premature Baldness is to apply pomade No. 1 once daily, after washing the parts with soft soap and warm water for a week, and then use pomade No. 2 for three weeks or a month. If this is not successful, give another course of No. 1 and follow it by No. 2:—

(1)	Resorcin ...	...	...	...	5ss. to 3j.
	Vaseline ...	...	...	...	5ij.
	Lanoline ...	...	...	...	5ij.
	Zinc oxide ...	...	...	...	3ij.
	Starch-powder ...	...	...	...	5ij.

Make a pomade.

(2)	Pilocarpine hydrochloride ...	...	...	...	gr. xx
	Distilled water ...	...	...	...	5ij.

Mix and add—

Lanoline ...	...	...	...	...	5x.
Heavy petroleum oil ...	...	...	...	...	5vj.
Oil of bergamot ...	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Oil of verbena ...	...	...	...	...	5ss.

Make a pomade.

99/65. *D. W. (Ghent)*.—We cannot identify the vegetable matter in your sample of powder.

144/40. *R. W.*—Horse-blister made with hydrarg. biniodid. should be one in eight of lard.



143/25. *Medical*.—Syrup for cough-mixtures made from Demerara sugar is made the same strength as syr. simplex (sugar 2, water 1).

129/38. *J. B.*—Books on Domestic Medicine:—MacKenzie (W. J.), "Home Medicine and Surgery," 1s. (Gill); Thomson and Steele, "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery," 10s. 6d. (Griffin); Walters (F. R.), "Household Dictionary of Medicine," 3s. 6d.; Savory (J.), "Compendium of Domestic Medicine," 5s.

148/27. *Dental*.—Books on Mechanical Dentistry.—Choose for yourself one of the following, as none of them can claim to be the best. Richardson's "Mechanical Dentistry," 22s. (Churchill); Pearsall's "Mechanical Practice in Dentistry," 18s. (Claudius Ash); Rose's "Dental Mechanics," Part I., Vulcanite Work, 2s. 6d.; Part II., The Dental Laboratory, 3s.; Part III., Plate-work, 3s. (Segg).

### Information Supplied.

NOTE.—Subjoined are replies to queries printed in previous issues as indicated by the numbers. It is requested that any writing to the firms named will mention "The Chemist and Druggist" as the source of their information.

Collecting Empty Syphons.—Mr. T. Hulme, pharmaceutical chemist, Rochdale Road, Bury, sends us a sample of a small ticket he sends out to customers for syphons at the end of each month. The ticket measures  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 2 inches, and is sent out in a small envelope such as is used for powders. The wording of the ticket is as follows:—

Date

Dear Sir,

If syphon No. is empty, you might please return by bearer. No hurry if not empty.

Yours truly,

T. BLANK.

Mr. Hulme tells us he has found the system to answer well and that the wording of the ticket is such as never to cause umbrage.

Sal Nixeral (inquired for in *C. & D.*, January 4).—Several subscribers suggest that sal enixum (potassium bisulphate) is intended. This had occurred to us, but our inquirer attributed to the salt properties which we do not think potass. bisulph. possesses, such as cleaning oil and dirt from the works of a watch dipped into a solution.

### Copying Printed Matter.

*P. O. J.* (127/52) writes: In a recent issue of the *C. & D.* I saw an inquiry regarding a solution for copying printed matter. I have found both the following very satisfactory provided the paper is not glazed:—

(1)			
Sapo. mollis ...	...	...	5j.
Liq. ammoniac ...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. terebinth. ...	...	...	3ss.
(2)			
Liq. potassae,			
Liq. ammoniac aa q.s. ad ...	...	...	3j.
Spt. camphor. ...	...	...	5j.

Paint either solution over the printed matter with a camel-hair pencil, and reproduce on unglazed paper.

### Agricultural Treacle.

15/2. *G. F. F.* writes:—I note in Miscellaneous Inquiries (141/38) agricultural treacle. Feeding treacle is largely used here (Kent). Mr. W. Earles, a large farmer in this district, informs me that the cost is about 6l. 10s. per ton in London, according to Messrs. O. Brun & Co.'s list, 16 Mark Lane; and I think Messrs. R. Dickes & Co. (Limited), Mansell Street, Aldgate, also supply.

To Make Labels Stick indefinitely to tin, it is only necessary to rub the tin all over where the label has to go with emery-cloth, not to wipe the tin, but to wet the label and fix it. We have done this with ointment-tins for some time now. (140/39.)

### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

- 164/24. Who makes metal vagina-pipes for enemas?  
 19/19 Who makes Cockburn's hot-water bottles?  
 167/47. What is meant by soluble essence of charcona?  
 168/19. What is Pyneazone, and who manufactures it?  
 166/70. Actual maker of insect-powder tins with perforated tops.  
 164/24. Maker's name and address of "Spongioline" wanted.  
 167/56. Makers of, or agents for, Sharp Smith's Universal H R syringe.  
 164/26. Where can Baynard's massage-cream and Newton's chemic roach-powder be obtained?

### Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

#### Monday, March 10

- Society of Chemical Industry* (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. F. R. O'Shaughnessy on "Birmingham Sewage and its Treatment," and Mr. E. G. Clayton on "The Technical Examination of Glue."  
*West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, Glasgow.* Annual dinner in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, at 9 P.M. Tickets, 3s. each, may be had at the College.  
*Dewsbury Chemists' Association,* Church House, at 8.30 P.M. Annual meeting.

#### Tuesday, March 11.

- Bradford Chemists' Association.* Conversational evening on trade topics.  
*Huddersfield Chemists' Association.* Meeting at 8 P.M.  
*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,* evening meeting, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 o'clock. The following papers will be read:—"Communications from the Research Laboratory: "Liquid Extract of Coca," by Mr. W. Garsed (Salter's Company Research Fellow); "Solution of Mercuric Chloride," by Professor Greenish and Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith; "Extract of Gentian," by Professor Greenish and Mr. W. H. Lenton (E. Northway Butt Scholar).

#### Wednesday, March 12.

- Society of Arts,* John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. John Hughes on "The Utility of Alkaline Phosphatic Manures."  
*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.* At 8.30 P.M. Students' night.  
*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.* Mr. J. C. Kidd on "Methods of Sight-testing."  
*Newcastle Chemists' Association,* Hotel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8.30 P.M. The evening will be devoted to microscopic work.  
*Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.* Annual dinner at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W. Tickets (5s. each; ladies, 4s.; or double, 8s. 6d.) may be had from Mr. C. E. Pickering, 97 High Street, Marylebone; Mr. G. Cullwick, 13 Mysore Road, Lavender Hill, and T. R. Patterson Holt, 2 Belgrave Street, Argyle Square, S.W.  
*Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association.* Annual smoking-concert at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 9 P.M. Tickets, 1s. each, may be had from Mr. H. T. Samuel, 7A Grand Parade, Archway Road, N.

#### Thursday, March 13.

- Chemists' Assistants' Association,* 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Paper by Mr. F. C. Shrubbsall.  
*Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Association,* Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, at 9.30 P.M. Special meeting to consider whether a candidate should be chosen as a Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

#### Friday, March 14.

- Royal Institution of Great Britain,* Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Silvanus P. Thompson on "Magnetism in Transitu."  
*Cambridge Chemists' Association.* Professor Reynolds Green on "Botany."

## Produce Notes.

### MARGOSA OIL.

Five cases of this oil shipped from Colombo were included in the drug-auctions of February 6. The oil is obtained from the seeds of the Indian lilac or neem tree, which is cultivated very generally in the East on account of its medicinal properties. Margosa oil has a very unpleasant odour, and is stated to contain a marked amount of sulphur. It is employed in the treatment of a variety of diseases, such as for suppurating scrofulous glands, in leprosy and rheumatism, as a vermifuge, and also as a remedy for mange in dogs. The residual cake after the extraction of the oil forms a useful manure, and is also stated to make a useful luting in chemical and physical laboratories, and is not liable to the attacks of insects. The wood is valued for furniture and ship-building.

### GUM ARABIC PRODUCED BY ANTS.

Mr. Walter Busse, who has been investigating the gum production of German East Africa, states in *Le Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale* that practically all secretion of gum in that country is provoked by ants. The ants perforate the bark of the acacia to gain admittance into the wood, where they lay their eggs in the excavations, which are sometimes of considerable extent. The acacias with soft wood generally show few wounds of this kind; the hardwood acacias are riddled with them, each perforation being marked with a globule of gum. The ant that produces the gum makes no use of it; it is only an obstruction to her work, since it stops up the galleries she hollows out. Another species of ant, however, sometimes attacks the exuded gum before it has become completely hardened, and gives it the peculiar appearance well-known to collectors.

### CASTOR-SEEDS.

Five bags or these seeds were included in a recent drug-sale, and though they resemble somewhat closely true castor-seeds (*Ricinus communis*) it may be well to point out that they are produced by another plant—namely, *Jatropha curcas*—a soft-wooded evergreen shrub or small tree found in the tropics. Both of these plants belong to the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. The seeds of *Jatropha* are known as physic-nuts or mocassit-seeds. Hindu physicians occasionally employ them as a purgative and alterative, but owing to their uncertain action they are not much esteemed. An oil obtained from them is considered to be a valuable external application in some forms of skin-disease and chronic rheumatism; it is also used for burning and for soap-making. Formerly it was employed as a purgative by European physicians under the names of *Oleum ricini majoris* and *Oleum infernale*. The leaves are applied as a rubefacient and discutient, and warmed and rubbed with castor oil as a suppurative.

### CHICLE GUM IN MEXICO.

Mr. E. H. Thompson, American Consul at Progreso, has written an interesting report on the gum-chicle industry in Mexico. The *Achras Sapota*, known to the Maya Indians of Yucatan as "Ya," is the tree that yields the milky sap that exudes from wounds made in the rough bark. It is found growing all over Yucatan, especially in the rich north-eastern and southern section of the peninsula. From May to June bands of men under experienced leaders get together their outfits, and go into the deep forests of Yucatan as "chicleros." A chiclero is one who extracts the gum from the tree, and after several months of work in the tropical forest, emerges with the brick-like blocks of the hardened gum. The gum is obtained by cutting canals in the bark, down which the sap flows into receptacles below. These canals, if cut by unskilful hands, may not only fail to extract the sap, but may ruin the tree as well. A healthy well-grown tree may be tapped once every three years, but even then, and under expert handling, at least 15 per cent. of the trees die. Large tracts of sapota forests near Tuxpan, the original base of supply, have become of late years practically unavailable from this cause. The average tree will yield about 6 lbs. of gum, but often tree after tree will

be tapped and not yield enough to pay for the work. When the sap is collected, it is brought in pails and buckets to the central camp for boiling and moulding. The boiling is done by practised hands, closely watched by vigilant inspectors. This vigilance is necessary to prevent the chicleros introducing foreign materials during the cooking. Stones of various sizes, and often dirt, are found in the centre of the blocks, despite all care. The men are paid by the pound for the finished product, and naturally wish to increase the weight. First-class well-cooked chicle is nearly white when fresh and clean. Red gum is produced when the gum is overcooked, though some trees yield a gum which has a distinctly red colour, even when well baked. The perfect chicle gum is tenacious, firm, aromatic, and very elastic. It is estimated that there are at the present time (July, 1901) 700 chicleros in the woods, and that the product this season may reach 1,000,000 lbs. During 1900, 900,000 lbs. of chicle were exported from Mexican ports. Ninety-eight per cent. went to the United States; the remainder to France, England, and Germany.

## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of February, 1902, and to the stocks on February 28.

	February		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	31	89	1,297	2,965	103	223
" ..... goursds	—	—	—	766	—	146
Anise, star .....	—	36	12	59	35	36
Balsams.....cs, &c.	6	153	515	377	152	254
Calumba ..... bgs.	6	232	1,729	1,112	126	260
Campbor ..... pkgs	600	622	1,247	3,524	1,725	1,171
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	579	379	2,361	2,234	1,191	768
Cinchona..... pkgs	1,935	1,362	10,320	10,342	3,010	2,988
Cochineal.....bgs.	23	46	1,116	2,196	135	116
Cubeba ..... "	47	47	1,352	1,529	47	70
Dragon's-blood ..cs	3	4	73	120	22	7
Galls.....pkgs	100	264	8,757	2,730	1,065	503
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	—	78	50	—	4
Animi & copal ..	4,413	4,199	23,633	10,618	10,066	8,842
Arabic .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asafetida ..	602	237	1,283	425	949	433
Benzoin ....	678	337	1,218	867	971	499
Damar .....	228	376	3,073	4,089	610	814
Galbanum ..	—	—	—	12	—	—
Gamboge ....	—	10	77	165	16	35
Guaiaicum ..	—	2	47	31	14	11
Kauri .....	288	270	1,559	1,946	571	476
Kino.....pkgs	9	11	152	48	52	18
Mastic .....	12	1	20	4	17	3
Myrrh, E. I. ..	57	36	149	203	224	71
Olibanum ..	273	152	1,350	2,745	837	437
Sandarac ..	320	54	1,133	753	533	118
Tragacanth ..	208	1,845	4,140	3,816	2,500	2,649
Ipecacuanba, Rio b's	30	36	521	187	40	87
" other kinds pkgs	66	54	472	255	158	82
Jalap .....	—	7	140	224	—	9
Nux vomica... pkgs	2	44	64	1,282	97	44
Oils—						
Anise .....	270	55	910	165	300	69
Cassia .....	20	37	322	107	40	72
Castor .....	525	410	682	557	706	650
Cocoa-nut .. tons	56	19	77	105	132	129
Olive .....	246	120	1,150	832	454	337
Palm .....	—	5	13	9	—	5
†Quinine.....lbs	—	3,619	217,798	194,191	2,348	6,862
Rhubarb .....	58	84	514	1,160	176	155
Sarsaparilla ..b's.	200	99	224	156	220	172
Senna .....	399	512	2,472	2,185	1,099	1,117
Shellac .....	3,916	3,888	30,066	41,177	8,591	7,611
Turmeric .....	28	32	409	377	48	62
Wax, bees' .....	248	336	1,519	1,055	583	800
" Japan cs, &c.	—	102	234	610	93	144

\* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Dock's.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : March 6.

**B**USINESS in drugs has again been distinctly quiet during the past week, though the fact that an auction of old and new drugs has been held may possibly induce more business towards the end of the week. The demand for heavy chemicals also shows no improvement, but values keep remarkably steady. Japanese crude camphor has again advanced, it being reported that the Japanese Government have now assumed control of the production in that country. Refined will probably follow this advance. Makers report a good business in quinine to "consumers" only, consequent on the rise in the Amsterdam unit. The "outside" market has remained passive, however, as the anticipated advance in "official" quinine has not come about. Higher prices are now asked for gamboge, as good pipe is scarce and stock is well held. Ergot shows a firmer tone, with more inquiry, and it is being talked up in Hamburg. Russian liquorice-root of fine quality is scarce and tending dearer. Cod-liver oil appears to be hardening, as reports from Norway all point to continued poor fishing. A combination has been effected in carbonate of lithia in the United States, with the result that the "war" has ceased, and higher prices are now asked from there. Cream of tartar, tartaric and citric acids are all quiet. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor, crude	Ergot	Jalap	Areca
Chillies (Jap.)	Oil, cod-liver	Oil, castor	Arsenic
Gamboge	Senega	(E.I.)	Benzoin
Liquorice-root		Ammonia sul-	(Palem.)
Pimento		phate	Benzols
Quinine			Croton-seed
Rhubarb			Ginger
			(Cochin)
			Ipecac. (Rio)
			Oil, buchu
			Oil, croton
			Orange-peel
			Sarsaparilla
			(Jam.)
			Wax, bees'
			(Jam.)

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 27 to March 4, inclusive:—Acid, acetic, 10; acid, oxalic, 13; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 80, (@ Bordeaux) 4; annatto (W.I.), 200; antimony (@ Shanghai) 519, (@ Hamburg) 225 argols (@ Bordeaux) 57 cks.; arrowroot (@ Demerara) 17, (@ St. V.) 3, (@ Montserrat) 100; benzoin (@ Copenhagen) 12; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp) 81; bromine, 167; camphor (@ Hamburg), 361 pkgs.; canary-seed (@ Cadiz) 215, (@ Constantinople) 200, (@ Rodosto) 350; cardamoms, 291; caraway oil, 7 cs.; caraway-seed, 85; castor oil (Belg.) 56, (Ital.) 20, (Fr.) 622 brls. 7 cs., (E.I.) 1,050 cs.; ceresin wax (@ Rotterdam) 74, (@ Hamburg) 45, (@ Stettin) 77; chamomiles, 13; cinchona (@ Mollendo) 334, (@ Amst.) 501, (@ Ceylon) 163; cloves (@ Hamburg), 755; coca-

leaves (@ Ceylon), 8; cocaine (crude, @ Callao), 9 cs.; cocoa-butter, 117; colocynth (Span.), 5 cs.; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 206, (@ Rotterdam) 26, (@ Marseilles) 10; dill-seed, 45; drugs (@ Cartagena) 18 bls., (@ N. York) 137 pkgs, 70 pkgs. barks, roots, &c.; essential oils (@ Hong-Kong) 20, (@ Messina) 103, (@ Palermo) 57; galangal, 67; gentian (@ Bordeaux) 30, (@ Marseilles), 10; ginger (E.I.) 428, (@ Hong-Kong) 250 in tr., (@ Jamaica) 189, (@ Dominica) 6, (@ Bombay) 41; gum arabic (@ Trieste) 15 cs., (@ Bombay) 115; gum olibanum, 613 gum, unenumerated (@ Bombay) 25 cs., (@ Hamburg) 20; honey (@ Jamaica) 45, (Chil.) 52; kola (W.I.), 8; lemon-juice (@ Syracuse) 14 pps, (@ Messina) 85 pps; lime-juice (@ Dominica), 16 pkgs.; lime oil (@ Dominica), 10; mirbane oil, 16; pepper (@ Hamburg) 25, (@ Havre) 80, (@ Bombay) 160; pimento (W.I.), 33; poppy-heads, 2; potash caustic (@ Hamburg), 30 drms.; potash chlorate (Swed.), 20; quicksilver (Span.), 5,000; quinine (@ Amst.), 5 pkgs.; rose oil (E.I.), 6 pots; rhatany (@ Eten), 19 bls.; rhubarb, 2; sal ammoniac (@ Rotterdam), 36; sandalwood (E.I.), 172; saffron, 4; sal ammoniac, 26; saltpetre (@ Antwerp), 135; shellac, 15; soda ash (@ Boston), 105 brls.; spermaceti (Amer.), 24; sulphur (@ Catania), 630 cks.; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 91, (@ Naples) 65 cks.; turmeric (E.I.), 248; vanilla (@ Guadeloupe), 9 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Hamburg) 114, (Chil.) 8; wax, Caranba (@ Ceara), 177; wax, Japanese, 53; wine-lees (@ Messina), 785.

### Cablegrams.

**NEW YORK, March 6:**—Market is fairly active here. Domestic quinine has been advanced to 28c. per oz. Golden-seal is easier at 45c. per lb. Ergot is in more demand at 37c. per lb. Mandrake-root (podophyllum) is scarce at 4½c. per lb. Citronella oil is easy at 20c. Mexican sarsaparilla is quiet at 6½c. per lb., and serpentine-root is scarce at 38c. per lb.

**HAMBURG, March 6:**—Refined camphor is much firmer. Lycopodium is also better at 45m. per 100 kilos. Ergot of rye has improved, and 320m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

**BERGEN, March 6:**—The weather is now considerably calmer than it was, and the fishery has improved in consequence. The market here is quiet at 76s. per barrel, f.o.b., for new non-congealing medicinal oil. The total catch of cod to date amounts to 3,674,000, against 5,534,000 at the same time last year. This quantity is expected to yield 5,864 barrels, compared with 6,039 last year.

**SMYRNA, March 5:**—Since February 27 (Thursday) the sales of opium amount to 200 cases, including manufacturing qualities at 7s. 6d. and Yerli at 7s. 8d. per lb., these prices showing a rather firmer tone.

**ARROWROOT.**—At auction on Wednesday, fine St. Vincents was bought in at 2½d. per lb., and good manufacturing was held for 1½d., the auctioneer announcing that if unsold on the 20th inst. the price would be raised to 2d. per lb.

**BALSAM CANADA** in cases is firm at 2s. 6d. per lb. net.

**BELLADONNA ROOT.**—Good dry foreign root has been sold at 38s. per cwt., c.i.f. Values range from 35s. to 42s., according to quality.

**BLEACHING POWDER** has been in limited request; but values are steady at 7l. per ton for English on the spot. In Liverpool, hardwood is quoted 6l. 10s. to 6l. 17s. 6d., and softwood 6l. to 6l. 15s. f.o.b.

**CALABAR BEANS** are obtainable at 1s. 2d. per lb.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—It is stated that the Japanese Diet has passed the measure which will give that Government the control of the production of camphor in Japan, as is the case with the Formosan output. It is also reported that the market in Japan is rising, and that considerable purchases have been made there, as the ultimate effect of this monopoly must be an advance in all markets. This announcement has, of course, led to an advance also on the London market, and sellers now ask 162s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for crude Japanese for March-April shipment; but business is reported at slightly under this figure, and market here is quiet.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—English refined is so far unchanged, at 2s. 1½d. for ton lots of bells and flowers, but, market is firm in view of advance in crude, and should the German refiners raise prices, the English will in all probability do so.



CASCARA SAGRADA.—For a parcel of old bark (1899) 27s. 6d. per cwt. spot is quoted, and 24s. for 1900 crop.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during February amounted to—

	1902	1901	1900	1899
Feb. (Amst. lbs.)	524,000	748,000	641,000	539,000
Jan. to Feb. "	1,464,000	1,748,000	1,256,000	1,048,800

COCOA-BUTTER.—In auction 90 tons Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1s. to 1s. 0½d., the average being 1s. 0¼d. per lb. At the Amsterdam auctions on March 4, 80 tons Van Houten's brand sold at 65½c. to 63¾c., the average price being 64½c. against 68 70c. at the previous auction; 14 tons De Jong sold also at 61½c. to 61¼c.; 3½ tons Helm at the same figures, and 5 tons Mignon at 61c.

COCA-LEAVES.—Green Truxillo leaves are quoted at 10½d. per lb. spot. In auction 8 bales of thin green Truxillo sold at 10d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet, 98 per cent. powder being quoted 73s. 6d. per cwt., 95 per cent. 72s., and first white crystals 70s.

ERGOT.—It is reported from Hamburg that an important business has been done on that market for the United States, and holders there are firmer in their views, now asking 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. c.i.f. for either Spanish or Russian. Privately 1s. 6d. has been refused on this market for Spanish, and there is more inquiry.

GALLS.—Chinese are quiet, with sales at 51s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. continental port.

GAMBIER.—Good cubes have been sold at 36s. per cwt.

GENTIAN is firmly held at 17s. to 18s. per cwt., spot, according to quantity.

GUAIACUM continues scarce, there having been no arrivals of late.

GUM ARABIC.—Fair sales of Turkey sorts are reported, comprising half-hard ambery at 32s. to 33s. per cwt. East India gums have also been in fair demand at steady rates, including darkish Oomra at 18s., small and medium amber and pale Cawnpore at 22s. 6d., fair pale Ghatti at 20s., and ordinary sorts at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Prices are well sustained in Trieste, and the demand is good. The stocks there amount to only about half the quantity available at the same time last year. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b. Trieste:—"Wild," 131s. to 148s. per cwt.; "closed," 116s. to 127s.; "half-open," 88s. to 110s.; and "open," 68s. to 74s. The stock in Trieste at the end of February amounted to 147,500 kilos.

LIME-JUICE is comparatively scarce, and higher prices are asked for choice pale raw—viz., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gal. down to 1s. 2d. for commoner.

LITHIA CARBONATE.—It is reported from New York that the "war" of price-cutting between the makers has now come to an end, and that a combination has been formed, the result being that prices have advanced there. Orders for quantity from the London market have been sent out, but the lowest price cabled in reply was 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Prices are tending dearer, one holder asking 40s. per cwt., spot, for fine Russian decorticated, while another holder quotes 36s. for fine cut ditto. Good rough decorticated is offered at 20s. c.i.f.

MUSK.—The recent arrival of about 250 oz. was sold to France at the importers' limits, and prices privately are understood to be very firm.

OIL, BUCHU.—The list price has been reduced to 4s. per oz.

OIL, CASTOR.—Calcutta seconds are quoted 3d. to 3½d. per lb., spot, but little business is reported. Hull make is quoted unchanged at 25½d. per ton for firsts, and 25½d. for seconds, in barrels, ex wharf London. In auction 30 cases of Calcutta seconds sold at 21½d. per lb.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Small sales on the spot have been made at 10½d. per lb.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Further business has been done at from 80s. to 85s. per barrel, c.i.f., for good brands of new oil, but

there is no general demand, buyers mostly purchasing for immediate requirements, and preferring to wait developments. Our Bergen correspondent writes, on March 3, that the news from the fishing districts is still discouraging, although the weather has been rather more favourable this week. The market is very firm, but small lots of new non-congealing oil can be had at 76s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,530 barrels, against 1,181½ barrels at the same time last year. In auction 27 barrels of Devold's brand of last season's oil were held at 75s. per barrel, the highest bid obtainable being 70s.

OIL, CROTON, is lower, B.P. quality being now quoted 2s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is quiet, at 7d. to 7½d. per oz. on the spot. A case of Hardouin's brand from Penang sold at 4d. per oz., subject to approval.

OPIMUM.—Our Smyrna correspondent writes on February 21 that the market has been fairly active, some 90 cases having been sold for England, the Continent and America, at a slight decline, the equivalent of 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., being paid for various parcels of old and new tale quale. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,086 cases, against 3,907 cases at the same time last year. The weather in some districts has turned colder, but as yet no damage to the growing crop is reported.

QUININE.—The advance in the unit at the Amsterdam cinchona-auctions last week, and the small shipments from Java during February, has created more interest in this article. The feature is that makers report a large business to "consumers" only at the unchanged official quotation of 1s. 2d. per oz. for new German sulphate in bulk, for delivery within the usual sixty days, and with "falling clause." An advance on the part of makers was thought probable among speculators, and as the spot-price in second-hands was practically the same as makers the latter appeared to have done most of the business. During the week business has been done in second-hands at 1s. 1¾d. spot, and on Wednesday there were buyers at this figure, but the nearest spot-price is 1s. 1¾d. To-day 20,000 oz. for August delivery have been sold at 1s. 2¼d. The result of the auction held on March 5 at Batavia is as follows:—

The whole quantity offered—viz., 2,500 kg. Ed. II., has been sold at an average of 21½fl. per kilo. (about equal to 8½c. Amsterdam unit), as against 20½fl. per kg. at last sale. The next auction to be held at Batavia will take place on April 9.

The exports from Java from January 1 to December 31, 1901, amounted to

	1901	1900	1899	1898
Cases of 4 × 100 oz. ...	2,255	1,921	1,600	1,172
During December 217 cases were exported, comprising 37 to U.K. and 180 to New York.				

SENEGA is firmly held, at 2s. 4d., net, for a parcel just landed.

SHELLAC.—The spot-market is quiet but steady, with small sales of fair second orange TN at 120s. to 121s. per cwt. "Futures" have also been quiet and easier, the business done including June delivery at 124s. to 123s. down to 121s., and March at 120s. and 116s. The Calcutta price of TN orange is lower at 61r.

SPICES continued depressed, especially Cochin Ginger which was 2s. to 3s. per cwt. cheaper at the auctions on Wednesday. Washed rough sold at 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. for fair, at 40s. for good boldish in cases, at 36s. 6d. to 37s. for dull, and at 35s. 6d. for hard brown. The cnt descriptions were bought in, bold native cut at 90s., medium at 70s. and small at 50s. per cwt. Good cuttings were bought in at 37s. Japan was also withdrawn, as were the few lots of Jamaica offered. Zanzibar Cloves are lower, business having been done in March-May delivery down to 3½d. per lb., but the market is rather firmer since. Fair quality at auction was bought in at 3½d., good Amboyna at 5¾d., and good Penang at 9d. per lb. Japan Chillies were 1s. dearer, good quality selling at 38s. per cwt.; long red were bought in at 32s. 6d. Capsieums were bought in at 27s. per cwt. for long red Japan; a small lot of medium on stalk sold at 22s. Pimento about ½d. per lb. dearer; common to fair ordinary sold at 2¼d. per lb. Penang Mace was bought in at 1s. 5d. per lb. for middling red, little mouldy. Dark wild, rather perished, sold at 5½d. per lb. Pepper easy; Singapore black was bought in at 6d., Alleppy and Penang at 5½d.



per lb. Privately Singapore is selling at 5½d. on the spot, and to arrive. White Singapore was bought in at 10d. per lb. for fair, and at 11½d. for fine coriander kind. Penang was bought in at 9¾d. per lb.

STICKLAC.—For sifted Siam for arrival 70s. per cwt., c.i.f. is quoted.

SUGAR OF MILK.—American powder is offered at from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., according to quality.

### London Drug-auctions.

THE auctions to-day consisted of "new and old" goods, for which there was very little demand, and most articles showed a tendency towards easier prices, the following being the principal fluctuations:—Areca-nuts were lower; Sumatra benzoin was slow of sale, and Palembang description was lower; cardamoms sold at very irregular prices: dragon's-blood was held for firm rates; Rio Ipecacuanha was easier, and Cartagena description was quite neglected; orange-peel sold at lower prices; jalap was perhaps a shade easier; rhubarb was dearer, and grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was cheaper; Jamaica and Zanzibar wax was in good demand at firm prices. The following table shows the goods offered and sold, those marked with an asterisk denoting private sale:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	10	0	Lemon-juice	20	0
Ajowan-seed	145	0	Liquorice-root	116	0
Albumen	31	0	Mastic	15	0
Aloes—Cape	29	10	Menthol	5	0
Curacao	9	0	Musk (pod)	1	0
East African	27	0	seed	1	1
Socotrine	25	0	skius	1	0
Zanzibar	10	0	Myrrh	46	5
Ambergris	4	0	Nux vomica	40	0
Ammoniacum	40	0	Oil—		
Aniseed (Russ.)	40	0	cajuput	32	0
star	6	6	castor (E.I.)	30	30
Annatto-seed	12	0	cedar-wood	1	0
Areca	42	6	chaulmoogra	8	0
Asafetida	59	0	cinnamon	7	0
Asphaltum	6	0	cod-liver (Nor.)	27	0
Balsam copaiba	3	0	eucalyptus	143	0
Benzoin—			lemongrass	8	1
Palembang	119	39	lime (W.I.)	7	0
Siam	16	0	neroli	2	0
Sumatra	194	15	nutmeg	4	0
Buchu	65	0	peppermint	30	0
Calumba	166	108	rose (E.I.)	11	2
Canella alba	18	0	sassafras	2	0
Cannabis indica	77	10	wintergreen	1	0
Cantharides (Chin.)	13	0	wool	1	0
Cardamoms	326	175	ylang-ylang	2	0
Cascara sagrada	170	0	Orange-peel	62	4
Cascarilla	19	0	Orchella-weed	62	62
Castorum	1	0	Orris (Flor.)	17	0
Chiretta	75	0	Patchouli	20	0
Cinchona	6	*6	Puree	2	0
Coca-leaves	44	16	Quin. sulph. (oz.)	5,000	0
Colocynth	27	3	Rhubarb	107	29
Cowhage	2	2	Saffron	3	0
Croton-seed	81	35	Sandalwood	6	0
Cubebs	44	0	Sarsaparilla	74	35
Cumin-seed	38	0	Scammonium	8	0
Cus-cus	22	0	Scammony-root	43	0
Dandelion-root	24	0	Senna—		
Dill-seed	8	0	Alexandrian	46	2
Dragon's blood	5	1	Tinnevely	280	245
Elaterium	1	0	Squills	45	10
Elemi	25	*1	Storax	10	0
Ergot	21	0	Tamarinds (E.I.)	101	0
Fennel-seed	50	0	(W.I.)	51	0
Fenugreek-seed	60	0	Tonka-beans	4	*1
Galangal	9	0	Tragacanth	2	*2
Galbanum	7	0	Turmeric	64	0
Galls	44	0	Turpentine	1	0
Gamboge	6	0	Vanillin	1	0
Gum acacia	129	*7	Vermilion	4	0
chicle	5	0	Wax (bees)—		
Honey—			Australian	19	0
Australian	20	0	East Indian	89	0
Californian	30	30	Italian	8	0
Honolulu	36	0	Jamaica	8	8
Jamaica	161	111	Morocco	2	0
Insect-flowers	1	0	Mozambique	28	28
Ipecacuanha—			Spanish	10	*10
Cartagena	46	0	Zanzibar	151	58
Rio	42	21	Wax (Japanese)	30	10
Irish Moss	2	0	Yarrow	5	0
Jalap	21	5	Yellow berries	37	0
Kino	17	0	Zedoary-root	1	0
Kola	37	0			

ALOES.—The stock of Socotrine, in kegs, is gradually being worked off, and sales privately have been made at 72s. 6d. for stiff paste, but nothing was sold in auction. Fine bright hard Cape aloes was held at 36s., 5 cases of fair seconds sold at 33s., and slightly drossy and dull seconds at 26s. to 28s. per cwt.; 27 cases so-called East African description were bought in at 25s. Nine boxes of black capey and livery mixed Curaçoa were also bought in.

ANISEED, STAR.—A parcel of 6 cases fair Chinese of old import, for which bidding started at 2s. 6d., eventually sold at 55s. per cwt., without reserve.

ARECA.—Pretensions of holders were considerably lower to-day, a parcel of palish clean sound being held at 20s., a bid of 19s. refused for 36 bags. Six bags of slightly wormy seed, however, sold at 20s. Privately business has been done at this figure.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For B.P. quality 1s. 9d. per lb., spot is quoted, which price was asked in auction.

BENZOIN.—Slow of sale in auction and unchanged, the demand being principally for medium Sumatra seconds, of which about 15 cases sold at from 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. Twenty cases low barked Palembang of old import in cases sold at 21s. to 22s., "without reserve," and 19 cases fair seconds, but with woody ends, sold at 31s., subject. Siam was quite neglected.

BUCHU.—In auction there was no demand whatever, 7d. per lb. being asked for good green round leaf. We understand that business has been done privately at this figure.

CALUMBA.—Lean and stemmy sorts partly in long slices sold at 8s. 6d. to 9s., and ordinary brown, sea-damaged at 7s. per cwt.

CANELLA ALBA.—Small to bold palish quill was held at 50s per cwt., a bid of 47s. 6d. being refused.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair tops sold at 2s. 3d. per lb., and siftings were held at 2s.

CARDAMOMS sold at very irregular rates, although the prices paid towards the end of the sale showed an advance of 2d. to 3d. on those paid earlier in the day. Fine selected Mysore (Duckwari), of which 1 case only offered were bought in, but afterwards sold privately at 4s. per lb. Decorticated seed sold at firm rates. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon Mysore: Medium and bold pale, 3s. 2d.; extra bold but dullish, 2s. 11d.; bold medium pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; small pale, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; small split, 1s. 8d.; very small splits, 1s. 2d.; brown splits and pickings, 10d. to 1s. 3d., and seed 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Ceylon Malabar: Lean brown, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

CASCARILLA.—Small and broken greenish quill was limited at 65s. per cwt., small and twiggy 45s., and siftings at 35s.

COLOCYNTH.—A case of fair pale Turkey apple sold at 1s. 6d. per lb., at which figure the broker intimated he was selling privately.

COWHAGE.—No shipments of this article have been made for many months, as present prices are quite unremunerative. In auction 2 cases, weighing about 540 ozs., sold at 1d. per oz., without reserve, for very good quality. Privately 3d. per oz. is asked.

CROTON-SEED sold at lower prices, 25s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for fairly bright seed, but about half mixed with dark.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD was held at very high prices, but the business done was confined to 1 case only of medium lump, which sold at 10l. 12s. 6d. per cwt., subject. For fine bright seedy lump 12l. was refused, and for thin bright finger, in reeds, 9l. 7s. 6d. was also refused.

FENNEL-SEED.—Sound Turkish was held at 15s. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED was limited at 7s. 3d. per cwt., gross, for net.

GAMBOGE.—This article continues very scarce, and considerably higher prices are now asked. Privately 15l. per cwt. is said to have been paid for good pipe, and 18l. is talked of in the near future. Singapore is practically without stock, and in the drug-warehouses there are 77 packages,

some small, but they are principally in the hands of one or two holders. In auction, however, no great desire was shown to secure a parcel of unsorted Siam pipe of good orange fracture, slightly blocky, for which a bid of 14*l.* 5*s.* was refused.

The exports from Singapore from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been:—

	Great Britain	U.S.A.
1901 ... ..	36	66
1900 ... ..	50	119
1899 ... ..	192	124
1898 ... ..	232	95
1897 ... ..	226	110
1896 ... ..	118	15

**HONEY.**—Jamaica sold at steady rates, 16*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt. being paid for dark to bright pale amber in casks. Dark amber liquid Jamaica in barrels sold at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candied brown at from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* For 80 packages of palish white and yellow, partly set and partly thick, 16*s.* to 19*s.* was paid, and 15*s.* for brown. Thirty cases of fair liquid Californian sold at 30*s.*, subject to approval.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Rio was in fair demand at 1*l.* to 2*l.* easier rates, from 9*s.* 10*d.* to 10*s.* 1*d.* being paid for lean to fair root, and 9*s.* 1*d.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* for "cultivated." Cartagena was quite neglected, and 4*s.* 6*d.* would have been readily accepted for the bulk of the offerings. The stock in the warehouse on Wednesday consisted of 517 packages of Rio and 447 packages of Cartagena.

**JALAP** was about steady, 5 bales of small to medium size selling at 5*l.* 5*d.* per lb. Privately 6*d.* is quoted by one holder.

**KINO.**—Neglected. Fine black Cochin gum is obtainable at 1*s.* per lb.

**KOLA.**—For African quarters a bid of 1*l.* 1*d.* is to be submitted.

**MENTHOL.**—The market remains very quiet, holders asking 13*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 9*d.* per lb., spot. In auction 5 cases of unworked Kobayashi crystals were bought in at the nominal price of 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

**MUSK.**—In auction 1 caddy of old Pile 1 pod, very dry, sold at 43*s.* per oz. subject, and a tin of mixed musk skins was bought in at 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

**MUSK-SEED.**—One case of good flavour sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

**MYRRH.**—Small to bold Aden sorts, rather dusty, sold at 70*s.* per cwt., being cheaper.

**OIL, CAJUPUT.** was held at 2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Dementholised Kobayashi brand was limited at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

**OIL, ROSE.**—Bombay settlings sold at 1*l.* per oz.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—A few cases were forced off at lower prices, 4*d.* per lb., subject, being paid for fair thin Tripoli strip.

**ORCHELLA-WEED.**—A lot of 62 bales realised 13*s.* per cwt.

**RHUBARB** sold at rather dearer prices, especially for Canton, 3 cases of which sold at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb., for medium round with two-thirds pinky and grey fracture and one-third dark. Of High-dried, 3 cases of fine bold flat with seven-eighths pinky fracture sold at 10*d.* per lb., and for a string of 23 cases of old import, offered "without reserve," from 3*l.* 5*d.* to 5*l.* was paid, the parcel being slightly to very wormy.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica root was about 3*d.* lower in one instance, a string of 21 bales of rather coarse and chumpy quality selling at 11*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. for slightly country damaged. From another catalogue 44 bales were shown, of which the sound was held for 1*s.* 4*d.*, a bid of 1*s.* 3*d.* being refused, and for slightly damaged 1*s.* 2*d.* was paid. Only 3 bales of Lima-Jamaica sarsaparilla were shown, of which 1 sold at 1*s.* for sea-damaged, and 4 packages of fair bright red native Jamaica, all that offered, sold at 9*d.* to 9*l.* 5*d.* per lb.

**SENNA.**—The lower qualities of Tinnevely leaf, of which the bulk consisted, sold at firm to rather dearer prices. Bold medium greenish leaf (9 bales) sold at 4*l.* 3*d.* to 5*l.*, and medium ditto (5 bales) at 3*l.* 5*d.*, ordinary common and yellowish leaf to medium 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*d.*, and low specky, mostly sea-damaged 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*d.* per lb. Pods sold at from 1*l.* to 2*l.* 1*d.* For pale Alexandrian pods 5*d.* was refused, the limit being 7*l.* 5*d.*; a little broken leaf sold at 2*l.* 3*d.* per lb.

**SQUILLS.**—Small white from Messina sold at 2*d.* per lb.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Fair black Para had been sold privately at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

**TURMERIC.**—Cochin is quiet at 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per cwt. for finger, and 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* for split bulbs. Bengal is also quiet at unchanged prices, and Madras finger has sold at 21*s.* for fair bright. A bag of wormy whole Madras bulbs sold at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in auction.

**VANILLIN.**—French "chemically pure" was held at 1*s.* 5*l.* 5*d.* per oz.

**WAX, BEES.**—Jamaica was scarce but sold at lower prices, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. being paid for good hard, red, and brown; 28 packages Mozambique sold at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* for fair to good block, and slightly mixed at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 26 packages Zanzibar pipe realised from 6*l.* 5*s.*, subject up to 7*l.* per cwt.; fair even block sold at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and for good, but slightly foul, ditto 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* subject, was paid. No Madagascar was offered.

**WAX, JAPANESE** sold at firm rates, 35*s.* being paid for good pale squares.

## German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, March 4.*

Business in general is quiet here, and our drug-market shows no exception to the rule.

**AGAR-AGAR** is quiet at 340*m.* spot, and forward delivery 325*m.* per 100 kilos.

**BALSAM PERU** is unchanged at 12*l.* 5*m.* per kilo.

**CAMPHOR.**—Refined is decidedly stronger, as rumours are afloat that the Japanese monopoly is now a fact. Crude camphor has advanced 5*s.* There are at present only a few sellers of refined below refiners' price, as an advance may be expected ere long.

**CONDURANGO** is unchanged at 110*m.* per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT** is steady, at 325*m.* for Spanish, and 320*m.* for Russian.

**MENTHOL** is dull and lower, at 29*m.* per kilo.

**QUININE** shows a firmer tone, partly owing to the good result of the Amsterdam bark-sales and the small shipments from Java. Makers do not care to sell further at 39*m.* per kilo.

**QUILLAYA** is quiet, at 26*m.* per 100 kilos.

**WAX, JAPANESE**, is firmer, at 68*m.* per 100 kilos. on the spot.

**SPIRMACEITI** is firm, at 230*m.* per 100 kilos. Quotations from America come higher.

**OILS, FIXED.**—Castor has shown more demand, first pressing for spot delivery being scarce at 56*m.* per 100 kilos. Cod-liver is very firm and dearer; 80*m.* per barrel is now asked for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood oil is firm at 50*l.* 5*m.* per 100 kilos., c.i.f. Linseed oil declining.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—Star-anise is quoted 10*l.* 5*m.* per kilo., peppermint oil (HGH) 8.60*m.* per lb., and Japanese oil 8*l.* 5*m.* per kilo.

## Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, March 5.*

**CASTOR OIL.**—The arrival of the *Statesman* with 300 cases has slightly disturbed the market, and a few sales have been made from the quay at 2*l.* 15*d.* per lb. for good seconds Calcutta, but store-parcels are still held for 3*d.* to 3*l.* 5*d.* First-pressure French is still selling at 2*l.* 15*d.* to 3*d.*, and second-pressure 2*l.* 5*d.* per lb.

**CARNAUBA-WAX.**—Fair yellow is held at 72*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.* per cwt., and sales of good yellow have been made at 80*s.* per cwt.

**JABORANDI.**—The recent arrival turns out to be principally the small leaf, and will be offered at auction next week.

**AFRICAN GINGER** is still held for 35*s.* per cwt. on the spot, but for forward arrival 30*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt. has been accepted.

**CHILLIES (S.L.).**—There are further arrivals of the new crop, which will be offered at auction in due course.

**BEESWAX.**—A sale of Peruvian is reported at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. for good pile 2, and also a sale of good pile 4, at 7*l.* 5*s.*

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—At auction 4 barrels of cloudy Maranham just imported were sold at 2*s.* per lb. from the quay.

**QUILLAYA.**—There is a fair demand, and prices range from 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* per ton, according to quantity and quality.

**HONEY (CHILIAN).**—Sales of fine Pile 2 are reported at 21*s.* per cwt. All descriptions are steady at late values.

**ARSENIC.**—This seems to be easing down slightly, and some importers are willing to accept 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton net.